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## THE COMPLETION OF AN IMPORTANT WORK.

WHEN the first volume of the third edition of Bryce's *American Commonwealth* was first put before the public in September of the year 1893, it was expected that the second volume would follow within a few months at the utmost; yet more than a year has passed away and it is only now, in this the first month of 1895, that the eagerly-awaited conclusion of this great work has appeared. The delay has been occasioned by the political duties of Mr. Bryce under the Gladstone and Rosebery administrations, but also, and more especially, by the severe labor involved in the revision of this work. For this third edition is by no means a new edition in the sense of a reprint; the entire matter has been carefully revised throughout, and has, in many places, practically been rewritten. All difficult and controverted points have been reconsidered, and, while some few chapters have been slightly abridged, large additions have been made to others. In particular, four new chapters have been written and inserted in Part V., chapters which belonged to the original plan of the book but which it was found impossible to insert in the first edition. The constitutional changes in the States

since 1889 have been (so far as possible) noted, and the figures of population have been corrected by the census returns of 1890, those relating to education by the latest available Report of the Bureau of Education.

Bryce's *American Commonwealth* stands in little need of introduction to the American public; of the value of the work it would be superfluous, at this date, to speak, and we shall, therefore, in this article confine ourselves to a citation of some of the changes made in this edition, and, more especially, to the substance of the four chapters just added.

Among the new points Mr. Bryce takes note of the issues of the last Presidential campaign; the growth of new political parties and their disturbing factors in politics; the relation of these parties to such questions as the "Force" bill, the tariff, and the silver question. He discusses the financial position of the nation, and comments upon the disappearance of the surplus by reason of the Pension Act appropriations, and its replacement by a deficit. He notes the menacing attitude of labor in recent years, as exemplified in the Homestead riots of 1892 and the railroad strikes of

the present year, yet excuses it partly on the ground that foreign labor, with its socialistic tendencies, has, by reason of the recent immigrations, not yet had time to become Americanized, quieted, and contented. Mr. Bryce notes, too, the strain put upon democratic institutions by the influx every year of half a million of untrained Europeans, not to speak of the French Canadians who now settle largely in the New England States.

Another topic referred to, as of great menace, is the growing influence of wealth over the country, and its sinister results, as seen in "combines," huge corporations, trusts, etc., which are able to rule the market, crush competition, and even influence legislation by means of the lobbyist and the political manipulator. Its evil influence is seen, politically, on a large scale, in municipal and state elections, where it bribes and resorts to illegal acts,—even tampering with election returns, as in the case of the Presidential elections. On the other hand, Mr. Bryce speaks hopefully of the efforts of municipal reformers to purify politics, and of the work of the Civil Service reform in improving the machinery of elections and raising the standard of politics.

The new aspects of the Woman Suffrage question are touched upon, and a record is given of what has been done lately in the new Western States, Wyoming, Washington, and elsewhere, in this social rather than political movement. Commendation is also given to the continued refusal or disinclination of the people and the general government to annex fresh territory. In the chapter on "Foreign Policy and Territorial Expansion," the Hawaiian difficulty is referred to. The victory of International Copyright is noted, and there is much revision in the statistical portions of the work, especially in the chapters dealing with the religious denominations and with educational topics; but the most interesting if not the most important

additions to the volume are comprised in the four new chapters.

The first of these chapters is devoted to a full discussion of the Tammany Ring of New York City.

"Although," writes Mr. Bryce, "I have described in previous chapters the causes which have induced the perversion and corruption of democratic government in great American cities, it seems desirable to illustrate more fully, from the recent history of two of those cities, the conditions under which those causes work and the forms which that perversion takes. The phenomena of municipal democracy in the United States are the most remarkable and least laudable which the modern world has witnessed; and they present some evils which no political philosopher, however unfriendly to popular government, appears to have foreseen, evils which have scarcely showed themselves in the cities of Europe, and unlike those which were thought characteristic of the rule of the masses in ancient times. I take New York and Philadelphia as examples because they are older than Chicago, Brooklyn, and St. Louis, far larger than Boston and Baltimore. And I begin with New York, because she displays on the grandest scale phenomena common to American cities, and because the plunder and misgovernment from which she has suffered have become specially notorious over the world.

"From the end of last century the State and (somewhat later) the city of New York were, more perhaps than any other State or city, the seat of intrigues and the battle-ground of factions. Party organizations early became powerful in them, and it was by a New York leader—Marcy, the friend of President Jackson—that the famous doctrine of 'the Spoils to the Victors' was first formulated as the practice of New York politicians. These factions were for a long time led, and these intrigues worked, by men belonging to the upper or middle class, to



whom the emoluments of office were desirable but not essential. In the middle of the century, however, there came a change. The old native population of the city was more and more swollen by the immigration of foreigners: first of the Irish, especially from 1846 onwards; then also of the Germans from 1849 onwards; finally of Polish and Russian Jews, as well as of Italians and of Slavs from about 1883 onwards. Already in 1870 the foreign population, including not only the foreign-born but a large part of their children—who, though born in America, were still virtually Europeans—constituted a half or perhaps even a majority of the inhabitants; and the proportion of foreigners has since then varied but little. These new-comers were as a rule poor and ignorant. They knew little of the institutions of the country, and had not acquired any patriotic interest in it. But they received votes. Their numbers soon made them a power in city and State politics, and all the more so because they were cohesive, influenced by leaders of their own race, and not, like the native voters, either disposed to exercise, or capable of exercising, an independent judgment upon current issues. From among them there soon emerged men whose want of book-learning was overcome by their natural force and shrewdness, and who became apt pupils in those arts of party management which the native professional politicians had already brought to perfection.

"While these causes were transferring power to the rougher and more ignorant element in the population, the swift developments of trade which followed the making of the Erie Canal and opening up of railway routes to the West, with the consequent expansion of New York as a commercial and financial centre, had more and more distracted the thoughts of the wealthier people from local politics, which required more time than busy men could give, and seemed tame compared with that struggle over slavery whereon,

from 1850 to 1865, all patriotic minds were bent. The leading men, who fifty years earlier would have watched municipal affairs and perhaps borne a part in them, were now so much occupied with their commercial enterprises or their legal practice as to neglect their local civic duties, and saw with unconcern the chief municipal offices appropriated by persons belonging to the lower strata of society.

"Even had these men of social position and culture desired to retain a hold in city politics, the task would not have been easy, for the rapid growth of New York, which from a population of 108,000 in 1820 had risen to 209,000 in 1830, to 813,000 in 1860, and to 942,000 in 1870, brought in swarms of strangers who knew nothing of the old residents, and it was only by laboriously organizing these new-comers that they could be secured as adherents. However laborious the work might be, it was sure to be done, because the keenness of party strife made every vote precious. But it was work not attractive to men of education, nor suited to them. It fell naturally to those who themselves belonged to the lower strata, and it became the source of the power they acquired."

Mr. Bryce then describes in full the Tammany organization from the time of its birth in the Columbian Society of 1789, and, after tracing the downfall of the Tweed Ring in 1871, goes on to say: "This was the end of the Tweed Ring. But it was not the end of Tammany. Abashed for the moment, and stooping earthward while the tempest swept by, that redoubtable organization never relaxed its grip upon the New York masses. It was only for a few months that the tempest cleared the air. The 'good citizens' soon forgot their sudden zeal. Neglecting the primaries, where indeed they might have failed to effect much, they allowed nominations to fall back into the hands of spoilsmen, and the most important city offices to be fought

for by factions differing only in their names and party badges, because all were equally bent upon selfish gain. Within five years from the overthrow of 1871, Tammany was again in the saddle, and the city government practically in the nomination of Mr. John Kelly, tempered by the rival influence of the ex-prize fighter Morrissey."

"Since 1871 there have been many tinkering with the frame of municipal government. A comprehensive scheme of reform, proposed by a strong commission which Governor Tilden appointed in 1876, failed to be carried; and though something has been done in the way of better ballot and election laws, and of civil service reform, the Spoils system still thrives and election returns can still be manipulated by those who control the city government. There have been some excellent mayors, such as Mr. Hewitt, for the catastrophe of 1871 has never been forgotten by Tammany, whose chieftains sometimes find it prudent to run reputable candidates. No more Barnards or Cardozos have disgraced the bench, for the Bar Association is vigorous and watchful; and when very recently a judge who had been too subservient to a suspected State Boss, was nominated by the influence of that gentleman to one of the highest judicial posts in the State, the efforts of the Association, well supported in the city, procured his defeat by an overwhelming majority.

"Nevertheless, Tammany is still supreme; and the august dynasty of bosses goes on. When Mr. John Kelly died some years ago, the sceptre passed to the hands of the not less capable and resolute Mr. Richard Croker, once the keeper of a liquor saloon, and for some short time the holder of a clerkship under Tweed himself. Mr. Croker, like Lorenzo de' Medici in Florence, holds no civic office, but, as Chairman of the Tammany sub-committee on organization, controls all city officials, while, by the public

avowal of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, during the session of 1893, all legislation (i.e., in the State legislature at Albany) emanated from Tammany Hall, and was dictated by that great statesman, Richard Croker."

Mr. Bryce, after explaining in detail the organization of the Tammany of to-day, by what means it holds its power, and what sort of organization it gives the city, finishes by saying:

"Those who have grasped the singular condition of New York and its population, will find it less surprising that this government should have proved itself so hard to overthrow. In 1890 a great effort to overthrow it was made. A section of the Democrats leagued itself with the Republicans to bring out what was understood to be 'a joint ticket,' while the Independent Reformers blessed the alliance, and endorsed its candidates. Success has been hoped for; but Tammany routed its adversaries by 23,000 votes. It turned out that about 30,000 Republicans had not voted,—some because their bosses, secretly friendly to Tammany, did not canvass them, some because they did not care to vote for anything but a Republican ticket, some out of sheer indifference and laziness. Strongly entrenched as Tammany is, Tammany could be overthrown if the 'good citizens' were to combine for municipal reform, setting aside for local purposes those distinctions of national party which have nothing to do with city issues. The rulers of the wigwam, as Tammany is affectionately called, do not care for national politics, except as a market in which the Tammany vote may be sold. That the good citizens of New York should continue to rivet on their necks the yoke of a club which is almost as much a business concern as one of their own dry-goods stores by dividing forces which, if united, would break the tyranny of the last forty years,—this indeed seems strange, yet perhaps no stranger than other instances of the power of habit, of



laziness, of names and party spirit. In such a policy of union, and in the stimulation of a keener sense of public duty, rather than in further changes of the mechanism of government, lies the best hope of reform. After the many failures of the past, it is not safe to be sanguine. But there does appear to be at this moment a more energetic spirit at work among reformers than has ever been seen before, and a stronger sense that the one supreme remedy is to strike at the root of the evil by arousing the conscience of the better classes, both rich and poor, and by holding up to them a higher ideal of civic life."

Mr. Bryce adds in a foot-note:

"Since the above was put in type (Sept., 1894), Tammany has been smitten with a great slaughter in the election of Nov., 1894. This result, even more striking than the overthrow of the Tweed Ring in Nov., 1871, seems to have been chiefly due to the anger roused by the exposures of police maladministration already adverted to. Such a victory, however, is only a first step to the purification of municipal politics, and will need to be followed up more actively and persistently than was the victory of 1871. If the rowers who have so gallantly breasted the current drop even for a moment their stalwart arms, they will again be swept swiftly downwards."

Perhaps the most interesting of these chapters to Americans is that devoted to "the Home of the Nation."

"There are three points," writes Mr. Bryce, "wherein the territories which constitute the United States present phenomena new in the annals of the world. They contain a huge people whose blood is becoming mixed in an unprecedented degree by the concurrent immigration of numerous European races. We find in them, besides the predominant white nation, seven millions of men belonging to a dark race, thousands of years behind in its intellectual development, but legally equal in political and civil rights.

And, thirdly, they furnish an instance to which no parallel can be found of a vast area, including regions very dissimilar in their natural features, occupied by a population nearly the whole of which speaks the same tongue, and all of which lives under the same institutions. Of these phenomena the first has been already frequently referred to, while the second is dealt with in a later chapter. The third suggests to us thoughts and questions which cannot pass unnoticed. No one can travel in the United States without asking himself whether this immense territory will remain united or be split up into a number of independent communities; whether, even if it remain united, diverse types of life and character will spring up within it; whether and how far climatic and industrial conditions will affect those types, carrying them farther from the prototypes of Europe. These questions, as well as other questions regarding the future local distribution of wealth and population, open fields of inquiry and speculation too wide to be here explored. Yet some pages may well be given to a rapid survey of the geographical conditions of the United States, and of the influence those conditions have exerted and may, so far as can be foreseen, continue to exert on the growth of the nation, its political and economical development. Beginning with a few observations first on the orography of the country and then upon its meteorology, we may consider how mountain ranges and climate have hitherto affected the movement of colonization and the main stream of political history. The chief natural sources of wealth may next be mentioned, and their possible effect indicated upon the development of population in particular areas, as well as upon the preservation of the permanent unity of the Republic."

Mr. Bryce accordingly discusses fully the physical structure, the climate, and the wealth-producing capacity of America, and concludes thus:

"That the inhabitants of this territory will remain one nation is the conclusion to which, as already observed, the geography of the continent points. Considerations of an industrial and commercial kind enforce this forecast. The United States, with nearly all the vegetable staples of the temperate zone, and many that may be called subtropical, has within its borders a greater variety of products, mineral as well as vegetable, than any other country, and therefore a wider basis for international interchange of commodities. Free Trade with other countries, desirable as it may be, is of less consequence where a vast home trade, stretching across a whole continent, has its freedom secured by the Constitution. The advantages of such freedom to the wheat and maize growers of the Northwest, to the cotton and rice and sugar planters of the Gulf States, to the orange growers of Florida and the vine growers of California, to the cattle men of the West and the horse breeders of Kentucky and Idaho, to the lumbermen of Maine and Washington, to the coal and iron men of Pennsylvania and the Alleghany States, to the factories of New England, both employers and workmen, as well as to the consuming populations of the great cities, are so obvious as to constitute an immense security against separatist tendencies. Such advantages, coupled with the social and political forces discussed in other chapters, are now amply sufficient to hold the Pacific States to the Union, despite the obstacles which nature has interposed. In earlier stages of society these obstacles might well have proved insurmountable. Had communication been as difficult in the middle of the nineteenth century as it was in the sixteenth, the inhabitants of the Pacific coast might have formed a distinct nationality and grown into independent States; while in the inner recesses of the wide mountain land other and probably smaller communities would have sprung up, less advanced in culture,

and each developing a type of its own. But the age we live in favors aggregation. The assimilative power of language, institutions, and ideas, as well as of economic and industrial forces, is enormous, especially when this influence proceeds from so vast a body as that of the American people east of the Rocky Mountains, compared to which the dwellers on the western slope are still but few. The failure of the Mormon attempt to found a State is an instance to show how vain is the effort to escape from these influences; for even without an exertion of the military power of the United States, they must soon, by the natural process of colonization, have been absorbed into its mass. There is, accordingly, no such reason to expect detachment now as there might have been had neither railroads nor telegraphs existed, and California been accessible only round Cape Horn or across the Isthmus. Now five great trunk lines cross the continent; and through much of the territory which lies between the populous margin of the Pacific and the cities of Colorado, Nebraska, and Dakota is and must remain wild and barren, many settlements, mining, pastoral, and even agricultural, have begun to spring up in this intervening space, and the unpeopled gaps are narrowing day by day. Especially along the line of the more northerly railroads, population, though it must always be sparse, may become practically continuous. A close observer can, however, detect some differences in character between Californians and the Americans of the Eastern and Mississippi States; and it is possible, though I think far from probable, that when immigration has ceased, and the Pacific coasts and valleys are peopled by the great-grandchildren of Californians and Oregonians, this difference may become more marked and a Pacific variety of the American species be discernible.

"We have so far been proceeding on the assumption that the inhabitants of



the United States will be in the future what they have been during the last three generations. It must, however, be admitted that two agents are at work which may create differences between those who occupy different parts of the country greater than any which now exist. One of these is immigration from Europe, whereof I will only say that there is as yet little sign that it will substantially alter any section of the people, so strong is the assimilative power which the existing population exerts on the newcomers, and that it may probably within the next few decades, begin to decline. Large as it has been, it has not yet affected the English spoken in any part of the country; and one may indeed note that, though there are marked differences of pronunciation, there are, as respects the words, few dialectic variations over the vast area of the Union. The other is climate. Now climatic influences seem to work but slowly on a national type already moulded and, so to speak, hammered into a definite shape by many centuries. The English race is, after all, a very recent arrival in America. Few, indeed, of the progenitors of the present dwellers in the South have been settled there for two centuries; that is to say, the present generation is at most only the sixth on which the climate has had time to tell. It is therefore quite possible that, when five or six more centuries have passed, the lowlanders of the Gulf States may, under the enervating heat and malarial fevers of their summers, together with the desistence from physical exertion which that heat compels, have become different from what they now are; though the comparative coolness and consequent reinvigorative powers of the winters, and the infiltration into their population of newcomers from the hardier North, will be influences working in the contrary direction. The moral and social sentiments predominant in a nation, and the atmosphere of ideas it breathes, tend, as education is more

and more diffused, and the movements of travel to and fro become constantly brisker, to be more and more powerful forces in producing similarity of character, and similarity of character tells on the man's whole life and constitution.

A like question has been raised regarding the whole people of the United States as compared with the European stocks whence they sprung. The climate of their new country is one of greater extremes of heat and cold, and its air more generally stimulative, than are the climate and air of the British Isles, or even of Germany and Scandinavia. That this climate should, given sufficient time, modify the physical type of a race, and therewith even its intellectual type, seems only natural. Arctic winters and scanty nutriment have, in nine centuries, markedly reduced the stature of the Norwegians who inhabit Iceland, a country which has received practically no admixture of foreign blood, while the stern conditions of their lonely life have given them mental and moral habits distinguishable from those of the natives of modern Norway. But the problem is an obscure one, for many elements besides climate enter into it; and history supplies so few cases in point, that the length of time required to modify a physical type already settled for centuries is matter for mere conjecture. There have been many instances of races from cold or damp countries settling in warmer or dryer ones; but in all of these there has been also a mixture of blood, which makes it hard to say how much is to be attributed to climatic influences alone. What can be stated positively is, that the English race has not hitherto degenerated physically in its new home; in some districts it may even seem to have improved. The tables of life-insurance companies show that the average of life is as long as in Western Europe. People walk less and climb mountains less than they do in England, but quite as much physical strength and agility are put

forth in games, and these are pursued with as much ardor. It was noted in the War of Secession that the percentage of recoveries from wounds was larger than in European wars, and the soldiers in both armies stood well the test of the long marches through rough and sometimes unhealthy regions to which they were exposed, those, perhaps, faring best who were of the purest American stock, i.e., who came from the districts least affected by recent immigration. It has, however, already been remarked that the time during which physical conditions have been able to work on the Anglo-American race is much too short to enable any but provisional conclusions to be formed; and for the same reason it is premature to speculate upon the changes in character and intellectual tastes which either the natural scenery of the American Continent, and in particular its vast central plain, or the occupations and economic environment of the people, with their increasing tendency to prefer urban to rural life, may in the course of ages produce. The science of ethnographic sociology is still only in its infancy, and the working of the causes it examines is so subtle that centuries of experience may be needed before it becomes possible to determine definite laws of national growth.

"Let us sum up the points in which physical conditions seem to have influenced the development of the American people, by trying to give a short answer to the question, What kind of a home has Nature given to the nation?

"She has furnished it with resources for production, that is, with potential wealth, ampler and more varied than can be found in any other country,—an immense area of fertile soil, sunshine and moisture fit for all the growths of the temperate, and even a few of the torrid zone, a store of minerals so large as to seem inexhaustible.

"She has given it a climate in which the foremost races of mankind can thrive

and (save in a few districts) labor, an air in most regions not only salubrious, but more stimulating than that of their ancient European seats.

"She has made communication easy by huge natural water-courses, and by the general openness and smoothness of so much of the continent as lies east of the Rocky Mountains.

"In laying out a vast central and almost unbroken plain, she has destined the largest and richest region of the country to be the home of one nation, and one only. That the lands which lie east of this region between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic, and those which lie west of it between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, are also occupied by that one nation is due to the fact that before the colonization of the central region had gone far, means of communication were invented which made the Alleghanies cease to be a barrier, and that before the Pacific coast had been thickly settled, the rest of the country was already so great in population, wealth, and power that its attraction was as irresistible as the moon finds the attraction of the earth to be.

"Severing its home by a wide ocean from the old world of Europe on the east, and by a still wider one from the half old, half new, world of Asia and Australasia on the west, she has made the nation sovereign of its own fortunes. It need fear no attacks nor even any pressure from the military and naval powers of the eastern hemisphere, and it has little temptation to dissipate its strength in contests with them. It has no doubt a strong neighbor on the North, but a friendly one, linked by many ties of interest as well as kindred, and not likely ever to become threatening. It had on the South neighbors who might have been dangerous, but fortune favored it by making one of them hopelessly weak, and obliging the other, strong as she was, to quit possession at a critical moment. Thus is it left to itself as no great State



has ever yet been in the world; thus its citizens enjoy an opportunity never before granted to a nation, of making their country what they will to have it.

"These are unequalled advantages. They contain the elements of immense defensive strength, of immense material prosperity. They disclose an unrivalled field for the development of an industrial civilization. Nevertheless, students of history, knowing how unpredictable is the action of what we call moral causes, that is to say, of emotional and intellectual influences as contrasted with those rooted in physical and economic facts, will not venture to base upon the most careful survey of the physical conditions of America any bolder prophecy than this, that not only will the State be powerful and the wealth of its citizens prodigious, but that the Nation will probably remain one in its government, and still more probably one in speech, in character, and in ideas."

In the two following chapters, under the titles "The South since the War," and "The Present and Future of the Negro," Mr. Bryce discusses two of the most important of our national questions, the reconstruction of the South and the race problem that exists there.

"Though in the preceding chapters," he says, "I have sought, so far as possible, to describe the political phenomena of America in general terms, applicable to all parts of the Union, it has often been necessary to remind the reader that the conditions of the Southern States, both political and social, are in some respects exceptional, one may almost say, abnormal. The experience of this section of the country has been different from that of the more populous and prosperous north, for the type of its civilization was till thirty years ago determined by the existence of slavery. It has suffered, and has been regenerated, by a terrible war. It is still confronted by a peculiar and menacing problem in the presence of a mass of negroes much

larger than was the whole population of the Union in A.D. 1800, persons who, though they are legally and industrially members of the nation, are still virtually an alien element, unabsorbed and unabsorbable. In the present chapter I propose to sketch in brief outline the fortunes of the Southern States since the war, and their present economic and social condition, reserving for the chapter which follows an equally succinct account of the state of the colored population, and their relations, present and prospective, to the whites."

Mr. Bryce commences by describing the physical condition of the Southern States, without a comprehension of which the history and industrial situations could not be understood. He draws a distinction between the inhabitants of the plantations and of the mountain districts, and indicates the conditions that appear as an important factor in the so-called Negro Question. After sketching the solution of the great problems that presented themselves to the Federal government whose victorious armies were occupying the South—(1) How should the State governments in the States that had seceded and been conquered be re-established? (2) What provision should be made for the material support and protection in personal freedom of the emancipated slaves? (3) To what extent should not merely passive but also active civil rights—that is to say, rights of participating in the government as electors or officials—be granted to these freedmen?—Mr. Bryce adds:

"This sketch has been given, not so much because it is a curious phase in the history of democracy, and one not likely ever to recur, either in the United States or elsewhere, as because it has determined and explained the whole subsequent course of events and the present attitude, where of more anon, of the Southern people. That Congress made some mistakes is proved by the results. Among those results must be reckoned not merely the

load of needless debt imposed upon the Southern States, and the retardation of their recovery from the losses of the war, but the driving of all their respectable white citizens into the Democratic party and their alienation from the Republicans of the North, together with the similar aggregation of the negroes in the Republican party, and consequent creation of a so-called 'color line' in politics. Habits of lawlessness have moreover been perpetuated among the whites, and there has been formed in both parties the pernicious practice of tampering with elections, sometimes by force and sometimes by fraud, a practice which strikes at the very root of free popular government.

"But was the great and capital act of the Republican party when it secured the grant of the suffrage to the negroes *en bloc* one of those mistakes? To nearly all Europeans such a step seemed and still seems monstrous. No people could be imagined more hopelessly unfit for political power than this host of slaves; and their unfitness became all the more dangerous because the classes among whom the new voters ought to have found guidance were partly disfranchised and partly forced into hostility. American eyes, however, see the matter in a different light. To them it is an axiom, that without the suffrage there is no true citizenship, and the negro would have appeared to be scarcely free had he received only the private and passive, and not also the public and active, rights of a citizen. 'I realized in 1867,' says General Wade Hampton, one of the most distinguished leaders of the South, 'that when a man has been made a citizen of the United States, he could not be debarred from voting on account of his color. Such exclusion would be opposed to the entire theory of Republican institutions.' It is true that there were Northern States, such as even the New England Connecticut and the half New England Ohio, as well as Michigan and Pennsylvania, in which persons of color

were so debarred. But the Abolitionist movement and the war had given an immense stimulus to the abstract theory of human rights, and had made the negro so much an object of sympathy to the Northern people, that these restrictions were vanishing before the doctrine of absolute democratic equality and the rights of man as man. There was, moreover, a practical argument of some weight. The gift of the suffrage presented itself to the Northern statesmen as the alternative to continuance of military government. Without the suffrage, the negro might have been left defenceless and neglected, unimproved and unimproving. In the words of another distinguished Southern, the late Mr. Justice Lamar, 'In the unaccustomed relation into which the white and colored people of the South were suddenly forced, there would have been a natural tendency on the part of the former masters, still in the possession of the land and intelligence of the country and of its legislative power, to use an almost absolute authority, and to develop the new freedman according to their own idea of what was good for him. This would have resulted in a race distinction, and with such incidents of the old system as would have discontented the negro and dissatisfied the general sentiment of the country. If slavery was to be abolished, there could be nothing short of complete abolition, free from any of the affinities of slavery; and this would not have been effected so long as there existed any inequality before the law. The ballot was therefore a protection of the negro against any such condition, and enabled him to force his interests upon the consideration of the South.'

"The American view that 'the suffrage is the sword and shield of our law, the best armament that liberty offers to the citizen,' does not at once commend itself to a European, who conceives that every government is bound to protect the unenfranchised equally with the enfran-



chised citizen. But it must be remembered that in the United States this duty is less vigilantly performed than in England or Germany, and that there were special difficulties attending its performance under a Federal system, which leaves the duty, save where Federal legislation is involved, to the authorities of the several States."

Mr. Bryce holds most sanguine views in regard to the industrial regeneration and prosperity of the South. The exploration of the mineral wealth and the profitable extension of the cotton trade have given to the South a prospect of wealth and population rivalling even those of the Middle and Western States. "But for one difficulty," ends Mr. Bryce, "the South might well be thought to be the most promising part of the Union, that part whose advance is likely to be swiftest, and whose prosperity will be not the least secure. This difficulty, however, is a serious one. It lies in the presence of seven millions of negroes."

And in the next chapter, Mr. Bryce attempts to deal with the negro question from both its political and its social aspect. After discussing the various methods for giving to the negro the actual political equality that has been accorded him by law, he comes to the far more important problem of their social inferiority, and, after dismissing as impracticable both the questions of transportation and of intermarriage, he arrives at three conclusions:—that the negro will stay in North America, that he will stay locally intermixed with the white population, and that he will stay socially distinct, as an alien element, unabsorbed and unabsorbable. There will, however, probably be two changes, the first resulting from his withdrawal more and more into the hotter and lower regions along the coasts of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and the second due to intellectual and social influences.

"I do not suggest," concludes Mr. Bryce, "that there is any present political

danger to the Republic, or even to any particular Southern State, from the phenomena here described. But the evil of these things is to be measured not merely by any such menace to political stability as they may involve, but also by the diminution of happiness which they cause, by the passions hurtful to moral progress they perpetuate, by the spirit of lawlessness they evoke, by the contempt for the rights of man as man which they engender. In a world already so full of strife and sorrow it is grievous to see added to the other fountains of bitterness a scorn of the strong for the weak, and a dread by the weak of the strong, grounded on no antagonism of interests, for each needs the other, but solely on a difference in race and color.

"Be these evils what they may—and serious as they seem to an observer from without, they are in most parts of the South not keenly felt—legislation and administration can do comparatively little to remove them. It is, indeed, to be wished that lynching should be sternly repressed—some of the Southern State-governors are doing what they can for that purpose—and that the State statutes or local regulations enforcing separation of blacks from whites in travelling or in places of public resort should be repealed. But the real change to which the friends of the South and of the negro look forward is a change in the feelings of the white people, and especially of the ruder and less educated part of them. The political troubles I have described will probably pass away under altered political conditions—one can already see how this may happen within the next fifty years. For the social difficulty, rooted deep in the characters of the two races, none but moral remedies have any promise of potency, and the working of moral remedies, sure as we believe it to be, is always slow. Neither will compulsive measures quicken that working. In the United States, above all other countries, one must place one's hopes on the *virtues*

*medicatrix naturæ*, and trust that the forces which make not only for equality, but also for peace and good-will among men, will in due time reduce these evils, as they have reduced many others. There is no ground for despondency to any one who remembers how hopeless the extinction of slavery seemed sixty or even forty years ago, and who marks the progress which the negroes have made since their sudden liberation. Still less is there reason for impatience, for questions like this have in some countries of the Old

World required ages for their solution. The problem which confronts the South is one of the great secular problems of the world, presented here under a form of peculiar difficulty. And as the present differences between the African and the European are the product of thousands of years, during which one race was advancing in the temperate, and the other remaining stationary in the torrid zone, so centuries may pass before their relations as neighbors and fellow-citizens have been duly adjusted."

## Notes and Announcements

MACMILLAN & Co. announce for early publication a *Students' Manual of English Constitutional History*, by Dudley Julius Medley, M. A.

THE fourth volume of Craik's *English Prose Selections* deals with the eighteenth century and will be ready for publication early in January.

D. APPLETON & Co. announce as published *The Mahdi, or Love and Race*, by Hall Caine, and *Noemi*: an historical romance, by S. Baring-Gould.

MR. HUMPHRY WARD is to make a tour in the United States, lecturing on art and artists. He will start after Christmas. It is said that Mrs. Ward will accompany him.

PROFESSOR J. MARK BALDWIN, of Princeton, will publish at once, through Macmillan & Co., his work *Mental Development in the Child and the Race: Methods and Processes*.

A MOST interesting as well as timely book is *The Life of Alexander III. of Russia*, written by Charles Lowe, the author of the *Life of Bismarck*. It gives some account of the predecessors of the late Czar and is, moreover, brought completely up to date.

*Greek Studies*. Walter Pater's posthumous essays have been arranged for publication by Charles Lancelot Shadwell, M.A., B.C.S., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and will be published at once by Macmillan & Co.

GINN & COMPANY have published *Factors in Organic Evolution*, a syllabus of a course of elementary lectures delivered

in Leland Stanford Junior University, by David Starr Jordan, President of the University.

MR. HENRY B. FULLER has just finished a new novel, which will be published by Harper & Bros. in March. The name has not yet been decided upon.

MACMILLAN & Co. will publish an *Atlas of the Diseases of the Skin* in a series of illustrations from original drawings with descriptive letterpress. It is arranged by Dr. H. Radcliffe Crocker, of the University College Hospital, London.

THE Clarendon Press will publish immediately the long-expected edition of the *Republic* of Plato, by the late Prof. Jowett and Prof. Lewis Campbell. It will be in three volumes, that contains respectively the Greek text, essays, and notes.

WINDELBAND'S *History of Philosophy* has long been recognized as the standard work on the subject, and the usefulness of the translation by Professor J. A. Tufts, of the University of Chicago, is testified to by the fact that it has already passed into a second edition.

TEACHERS of German who have used Leander's *Träumereien* with their classes will learn with interest that D. C. Heath & Co., of Boston, have just issued a new edition with English notes and a complete vocabulary by Professor Van der Smitten, of the University of Toronto.

A SECOND edition of Dr. George Birkbeck Hill's book on Harvard College was called for in less than two weeks since the publication of the first. It will contain an



index prepared by the author, which will also be supplied separately to purchasers of the first edition if they will send their names to the publishers, Macmillan & Co.

ALTHOUGH *History, Prophecy, and the Monuments*, by Professor James Frederick McCurdy, of the University of Toronto, has been published only a few months, and although the first volume alone has appeared, a second edition has been already called for.

UNDER the title *The Making of the England of Elizabeth* Mr. Allen B. Hinds, B.A., Scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, discusses in a vivid and interesting manner one of the most important periods of English history. The work has been compiled almost exclusively from original materials and contemporary documents, and treats very fully the subjects of the troubles at Frankfort and the French exiles.

MR. JOHN A. MANDEL, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the College of the City of New York, has translated Professor Olof Hammarsten's *Text-Book of Physiological Chemistry* from the second Swedish edition and from the author's enlarged and revised German edition. It is published by John Wiley & Sons.

DR. ERNST HAECKEL, well known for his numerous works on biology and palæontology, has written a little book that should be of peculiar interest in these days of doubt and unrest. It takes up the subject of Monism as a connecting link between religion and science, and bears as a sub-title "The Confession of Faith of a Man of Science." It will be published at once by Macmillan & Co.

THE *Chameleon* is the title of a new Oxford magazine, to be published three times a year, the edition being limited to a hundred numbered copies. Among the contributors are Mr. Oscar Wilde, Mr. Max Beerbohm, Lord Alfred Douglas, and Mr. Lionel Johnson.

THE twelfth volume of Prof. Buchheim's *German Classics* in the Clarendon Press series, which is expected to be published before long, will consist of an annotated edition of the first four books of Goethe's *Dichtung und Wahrheit*. The volume will be prefaced besides by a short "History of the Composition," and a "General Outline of the Contents" of the autobiography by an account of "Goethe's Genealogy."

THE Prince de Joinville, whose *Souvenirs* have just been published by Macmillan & Co., was the third son of Louis Philippe, and was born in 1813. He served during our Civil War under Gen. McClellan in the Peninsular Campaign, and later in the Franco-Prussian War. His *Souvenirs* cover the period from his birth to 1848, and include a most interesting description of the bringing of Napoleon's body from St. Helena to Paris, a duty allotted to him by his father, the King.

MR. R. W. MOORE, Professor of German and French in Colgate University, has written a series of lectures on the history of German literature, which give in concise and attractive form a survey of the subject from the Nibelungen Lied to the work of Paul Heyse.

MR. THOMAS RUSSELL, of the United States Engineer Office at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, has written a most interesting work on Meteorology which Macmillan & Co. have in press. It is entitled *Weather and Flood Forecasting Methods*, and is fully illustrated by maps and diagrams.

A SECOND edition of *Vexilla Regis*, privately printed two years ago and reissued in a limited edition last year, has been published by Berkeley Updike, Boston, in a most artistic form. The book, which is made up of extracts of a devotional and religious character, takes its title from the first line of the ancient passiontide hymn by the bishop of Poitiers, known to English readers through Dr. Neale's translation.

*Synnöve Sölbakken* forms the first volume in the complete edition of Björnsterne Björnson's Collected Works, edited by Mr. Edmund Gosse and published by Macmillan & Co. This is a revised reprint of a highly praised and approved previous translation, but the future volumes will, for the most part, be newly translated, while all will be read for press, as well as edited, by Mr. Gosse.

MACMILLAN & Co. will publish a book called *Honest Money*, by Arthur I. Fonda. This work is an investigation of the money question from a scientific standpoint—something that seems to be much needed, in view of the deep interest now being taken in the subject, and the partisan or sectional character of much of the current literature on it. The laws of value, and principles of monetary science are clearly stated, and form the

basis of a criticism of our money system and the various plans proposed for its improvement. The most striking feature of the work, however, is the plan proposed for a secure and honest money. It is distinctly novel and original as a whole, yet is based on the fundamental principles accepted by all economists, and embodies no new or untried principles; its novelty consists in the scientific combination of the best parts of many plans whose merits have been proven by experience. While scientific, the work is not unduly abstract or technical; it is designed to give to general readers a clear understanding of the subject, and they as well as financiers and students will be interested by it.

WHEN Mr. Crawford once was asked why his most popular works, the *Saracinesca Series* and other Italian tales, had never been issued in Italian, he replied: "You can hardly expect these people to be interested in what they themselves do and say daily." For the same reason, perhaps, his *American Series*, of which *Katharine Lauderdale* forms the first, and *The Ralstons*, just about to be issued, the conclusion, finds favor everywhere except in New York city. In the West and South especially the sale of *Katharine Lauderdale* is still very large.

D. APPLETON & Co. have recently copyrighted and published *The Story of Ung*, by Rudyard Kipling; *Powder and Paint* and *Mr. Webster*, by Mrs. W. K. Clifford; *The Minister's Dog*, by Maarten Maartens; the first volume of *The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord Wickenham*, by John Oliver Hobbes; the first volume of *James Vansellart's Vengeance*, by Mrs. J. L. Needell; the first volume of *The Lady of the Pool*, by Anthony Hope; and *Noemi*, by S. Baring-Gould.

A LITTLE book that is filled with the very spirit of Wordsworth has been published of late by Macmillan & Co. Written by "A Country Parson"—so the title-page tells us—and edited by John Watson, the author of *Nature and Woodcraft*, it bears the engaging title of *Annals of a Quiet Valley*, and forms a delightful introduction to the people and traditions of the peaceful English Lake District where Wordsworth lived and worked.

DR. LOUIS LEWES, author of the volume on *The Women of Shakespeare*, a translation of which has just been published in London by Hodder Brothers, and in New York by G. P. Putnam's Sons, died at

Munich on the 11th of November. Dr. Lewes had previously written a work on *The Women of Goethe*, which secured a wide appreciation in Germany. At the time of his death he was engaged on a work devoted to *The Women of Byron*.

MACMILLAN & Co. have decided to issue a series of "European Statesmen," similar in form, size, and scope to the "Twelve English Statesmen." The new series will be edited by Prof. J. B. Bury. The following volumes are now in hand: *Charles the Great*, by Mr. Thomas Hodgkin; *William the Silent*, by Mr. Frederic Harrison; *Richelieu*, by Prof. R. Lodge; *Mazarin*, by Mr. A. Hassall; *Maria Theresa*, by Dr. J. Franck Bright. There will also be volumes on Ferdinand the Catholic, Charles V., Peter the Great, Frederick the Great, Catharine II., Napoleon, Cavour, and others.

THE fourth volume of John Bach McMaster's *History of the People of the United States* will be ready for publication by D. Appleton & Co. early in the new year. It opens with the repeal of the British Orders in Council and the close of the armistice concluded just before the surrender of Hull, and takes up the story of the second war for independence. The closing chapter treats, among other things, of the early magazines and periodicals. Many diagrams and maps in outline and color illustrate the text.

A STUDENTS' edition of Chaucer in one volume has been prepared by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, of the University of Cambridge. It forms a complete edition of the poet's works, the text used being that of the six-volume *Oxford Chaucer*, now in course of publication. It is supplied with all the help necessary for the student in the shape of glossaries, and contains also a life of Chaucer, an account of his writings and of their early editions, and a brief discussion of the grammar, metre, versification and pronunciation. It will be published in England by the Clarendon Press and in America by Macmillan & Co.

THE great papyrus of the year 27 of the second Ptolemy (258 B.C.) will be published in the course of next year, in a small folio with plates, by the Clarendon Press. Prof. Mahaffy will write a general introduction; the editing of the text, etc., will be the work of Mr. B. P. Grenfell, of Queen's College, Oxford. The papyrus gives many details about the taxation of Egypt generally, the monopoly



of oil, and the tax on wine given to Queen Arsinoë Philadelphus.

BISHOP BARRY, the Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge for this year, announces that he has chosen for his subject "The Ecclesiastical Expansion of England," to be treated on the same lines as Sir John Seeley treated the national expansion. He will deal separately with the colonies proper, India, and the native races of Polynesia and Africa.

MACMILLAN & Co. have arranged to issue a translation of Prof. Ratzel's *Völkerkunde*. Although it appeals especially to students of ethnography and anthropology, the work is said to be one of general interest, and to have been widely appreciated in Germany. The translator will be Mr. A. J. Butler, and a preface will be contributed by Dr. E. B. Tylor. There will be, as in the original, many illustrations. The book will be in three volumes, resembling in size and form those of the illustrated edition of Green's *Short History*.

EACH month's issue of the *Portfolio* for 1895 will consist of a monograph, according to the practice adopted a year ago. The subjects will be "Holbein," by Sir F. Burton; "Turner in Switzerland," by Mr. A. W. Hunt; "Velasquez," by Mr. W. Armstrong; "Whitehall," by the Rev. W. J. Loftie; "Watteau," by Mr. Claude Phillips; "The Dulwich Gallery," by Mr. Humphry Ward; "Sir J. E. Millais," by Mr. F. G. Stephens, whose monograph on Sir E. B. Jones has been unavoidably postponed for a short time; "Japanese Engraving," by Prof. Anderson; "Raphael," by Mrs. J. Cartwright; "Claude," by Mr. G. Grahame; and "W. Blake," by Dr. Garnett.

DR. STANTON COIT, who is perhaps best known in America from his lectures in connection with the University Settlement, has compiled an interesting day-book somewhat on the order of the *Imitatio Christi*. It is made up of quotations from various authors and arranged so that each quotation carries on the thought of the preceding one, the whole of each "chapter" being grouped under a "text." The book is of special interest to the various ethical societies, with whose work Dr. Coit largely identified himself during his stay in America. It will be published in England by Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. and in America by Macmillan & Co.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS announce that they will shortly begin the publication of a serial to be entitled *Little Journeys*. The series will be published in monthly numbers, tastefully printed, and each number will contain a description of a recent visit made by Mr. Elbert Hubbard to the homes and haunts of some well-known authors. The first group of authors whose homes are to be described are: George Eliot, Thomas Carlyle, John Ruskin, W. E. Gladstone, J. M. W. Turner, Jonathan Swift, Victor Hugo, Wm. Wordsworth, W. M. Thackeray, Charles Dickens, Shakespeare, Oliver Goldsmith.

MACMILLAN & Co. will shortly send to press a new poem by Mr. Alfred Austin, called *England's Darling*; but its publication may be postponed till after the appearance of a second volume of *The Garden that I Love*. Mr. Austin is likewise engaged on a volume of critical essays, to bear the title *The Bridling of Pegasus*.

DODD, MEAD & Co. will soon publish, in a translation from the French of C. de Varigny, a book entitled *The Women of the United States*, a subject upon which M. de Varigny feels at liberty to write, having spent several years in this country—in the French consular service, we believe. The same publishers announce as in preparation a series of handbooks on athletics adapted more to the needs of amateurs than of professionals. The first number, on the bicycle, and the second, on golf, are already in the hands of experts.

MACMILLAN & Co. have in preparation a volume on Aristotle's *Theory of Poetry and Fine Art*, by Prof. Butcher, of Edinburgh. It has grown—as he explains in the preface—out of certain chapters relating to the *Poetics* in the first edition of *Some Aspects of the Greek Genius*. These chapters have now been enlarged and partly rewritten. and the author discusses some questions bearing on Aristotle's theory of tragedy which were not suggested in the earlier volume. Prof. Butcher lays much stress on the fact that, in order to understand and appreciate Aristotle's theory of art, we must trace the links which connect it with his philosophic system as a whole. A text and a translation of the *Poetics* accompany the essay.

THE *Autobiography of George Augustus Sala* will probably be published before Christmas by the Messrs. Scribner. The book will be in two big vol-

umes, and is regarded by Mr. Sala as his *magnum opus*. In a book of Recollections which he published during the past summer, he was very emphatic in disclaiming for that book the honor of being his autobiography. The latter was then being written. If varied experiences, a wide acquaintance, and a facile pen assure the making of an entertaining book, Mr. Sala's Autobiography should have irresistible attractions.

*Rhymes of Rajputana*, by Col. G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, which have just been published by Macmillan & Co., relate to history more or less ancient, and their groundwork may be found in *The Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, published by Col. James Tod in 1829. In two instances the story has been derived from Powlett's *Gazetteer of Bikanir*, and a few "of modern cast" are added by way of contrast. Col. Trevor, who is about to retire from the agency, explains that his object will have been attained if some interest in Rajasthan, past and present, is excited by his verses, which he offers "as a farewell tribute of friendship to the chiefs and people of that delightful country."

ROBERTS BROS. announce for early publication *The Condition of Woman in the United States*, by Mme. Blanc (Th. Bentzon), translated by Abbey L. Alger; and *Cromwell's Soldier's Bible*, a reprint in facsimile of *The Soldier's Pocket Bible*, compiled by Edward Calamy, and issued for the Commonwealth Army in 1643; with a biographical introduction, and a preface by Lord Wolseley. Only two copies of this Bible are known—one in the British Museum, the other in this country (the *Livermore Copy*, sold a few weeks ago for \$1,000). This house has in preparation, also, *Life and Adventures of John Gladwyn Jebb*, by his widow, with an introduction by H. Rider Haggard.

*The Life and Letters of R. W. Church*, late Dean of St. Paul's, which Macmillan & Co. will publish, are likely to confirm the impression which most people have formed of the attraction of the personal character of Dean Church. He passed eighteen years at Oxford, and the whole of this period is included in the first part of the book. The second part deals with his life at Whatley, the little Somersetshire village of which he was rector for about nineteen years. Here he won an

extraordinary influence over his people: At home he had much happiness and ample opportunity both for reading and for regular writing. His life as Dean of St. Paul's occupies the third part of the biography. Among his letters some of the most interesting were addressed to his friend Dr. Asa Gray.

MR. BARING-GOULD is writing a series of novels that illustrate the types of character among the common people in different parts of England. Several of the series he has already published. *John Herring* deals with Devonshire, *Mehala* with Essex, *The Queen of My Love* with Cheshire, and the book he is now engaged upon has Surrey for its scene. He says that he never reads novels, and has in his library scarcely any fiction beyond Dickens's works. "Somehow or other," he adds, "I never seem to have any desire to read a novel; my imagination is sufficiently at work as it is."

AFTER an experience of forty years as a teacher of English literature and subjects included therein, Professor Hiram Corson, of Cornell, has given expression in a little book, soon to be published by Macmillan & Co., to what he understands to be the true aims of literary study. What he especially insists upon is, that literature be studied as literature; that a true literary education must be induced on the basis of literary masterpieces in their absolute character; and that all other features of literary study must be subservient thereto.

PROF. MASPERO's long-expected work, *Les Origines*, will be published simultaneously in Paris, London, and New York. It is an attempt to describe, in a manner at once interesting and accurate, all that the monuments have revealed to us concerning the earliest civilizations in the two valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates. The period dealt with covers the history of Egypt from the earliest times to the XIVth Dynasty, and the history of Chaldea down to the twenty-fourth century B.C. The most recent discoveries of the present year have been included. The English translation has been made by Mrs. McClure, under the editorship of Prof. Sayce, who adds a preface; and will be published by D. Appleton & Co., under the title, *The Dawn of Civilization*. It forms a handsome demy quarto volume of more than 800 pages, with a map and 470 illustrations specially engraved for the work.



THE Clarendon Press expects to publish early in the new year the first volume of a *Local History of Phrygia*, by Professor W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., of Aberdeen, author of *The Church and the Roman Empire before A.D. 1870*. The plan of the work is to treat each district and city separately, collecting all information that can be gathered from every source about each, from the earliest period when anything can be learned about it down to the final conquest by the Turks. The facts about the ancient religion of each district will be gathered with especial care, and the original texts on which every inference is based will be given in appendixes to the several chapters. The early history of Christianity will be treated very fully, and the Christian inscriptions will be collected in special chapters. Vol. I will be devoted to the Lycos valley (with the great cities of Laodiceia, Hierapolis, and Colossai), and to the extreme southwestern parts of Phrygia.

AN exceedingly interesting series to be published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co. in England and by Macmillan & Co. in America is the *Social England Series*, edited by Kenelm D. Cotes, M.A., Oxon. The volumes already arranged for are: (1) Introduction to the Social History of England, by the editor; (2) Chivalry, by F. W. Cornish, Vice-Provost of Eton; (3) Troubadours and Courts of Love, by J. F. Rowbotham; (4) The Fine Arts, by Prof. G. Baldwin Brown; (5) The English Manor, by Prof. Vinogradoff; (6) Historical Sketch of the English Law Courts, by P. A. Inderwick, J. C.; (7) Evolution of Household Implements, by Henry Balfour; (8) The Pre-Elizabethan Drama: Mysteries and Miracle Plays, by Lucy Toulmin Smith. The first volume to appear will be that of Mr. Rowbotham on Troubadours and Courts of Love.

THE weekly journal *Science* will be published after January 1st under the direction of an editorial committee in which each of the sciences is represented by a man of science who is at the head of his department. The committee is constituted as follows: *Mathematics*, Prof. S. Newcomb (Johns Hopkins University and Washington); *Mechanics*, Prof. R. S. Woodward (Columbia College); *Physics*, Prof. T. C. Mendenhall (Worcester Polytechnic Institute); *Astronomy*, Prof. E. C. Pickering (Harvard University); *Chemistry*, Prof. Ira Remsen (Johns Hopkins University); *Geology*, Prof. J. Le-

Conte (University of California); *Physiography*, Prof. W. M. Davis (Harvard University); *Paleontology*, Prof. O. C. Marsh (Yale University); *Zoology*, Prof. W. K. Brooks (Johns Hopkins University), Dr. C. Hart Merriam (Washington); *Botany*, Prof. N. L. Britton (Columbia College); *Physiology*, Prof. H. P. Bowditch (Harvard University); *Hygiene*, Dr. J. S. Billings (Washington); *Anthropology*, Prof. D. G. Brinton (University of Pennsylvania), Major J. W. Powell (Washington); *Psychology*, Prof. J. McK. Cattell (Columbia College). This committee assures a high scientific standard and wide field of usefulness to the journal.

THE work of the mediæval builders is given especial attention in the section on Construction in the celebrated *Dictionnaire Raisonné* of M. Eugène Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc, the well-known architect, archæologist, and philosopher; and although its value has long been recognized both by professional and general readers, it has never yet been translated into English. Mr. George Martin Huss, architect, of New York City, who has been in active pursuit of his profession for the past twenty years, had occasion to make especial use of this section in his scheme for the proposed cathedral of St. John the Divine, now in process of building at Morningside Park, and at that time conceived the idea of translating it. It has been appearing from time to time with all the drawings and illustrations of the original carefully reproduced in the pages of the *American Architect and Building News*, and will shortly be issued in book form by Macmillan & Co. in both England and this country under the title of *Rational Building*. Insistence is strongly made of adapting the means at hand to the end desired in a good and common-sense way, as compared with the often senseless adherence to obsolete academical formulæ, and a comparison is made between the methods of the rich and powerful Romans and the economical, yet effective, means employed by the builders of the middle ages.

UNDER the editorship of Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University, Macmillan & Co. propose to issue a series of books upon agricultural subjects, to be known as the *Rural Science Series*. The great advance in the application of science to the practices of the farm, orchard, garden, dairy, and greenhouse, has as yet

found its way but little into books, and to supply this need leading specialists in all parts of the country will contribute to this series interesting monographs upon the more important subjects. Professor F. H. King of the University of Wisconsin will write upon the soil, treating the subject from the new attitude which considers it as a scene of life rather than as a mere mechanical or chemical mixture. The physics of the soil are fully considered and the physical effects of fertilizers, drainage, and cultivation are discussed, as well as the adaptation of different types of soils to various crops. Professor I. P. Roberts and G. C. Watson, of Cornell University, will write upon the fertility of the land. This volume, while entirely independent of that of Professor King, will carry the subject directly into the practice of the field, giving a full discussion of the philosophy of ploughing, cultivating and the like, and an account of the best methods of maintaining and increasing the productivity of the land. The editor will contribute a monograph upon the cultivation of the apple in North America, with a discussion of its evolution and the difficulties which now confront the apple grower. The spraying of plants will be treated by E. G. Lodeman of Cornell in a comprehensive account of the origin and philosophy of the modern means of controlling insect and fungus troubles, and the application of these methods to the leading crops.

MR. R. L. STEVENSON was enthusiastic in his determination to make *The Edinburgh Edition* of his works worthy alike of the unique character of the publication and of his own reputation, even writing a new section of *Underwoods* and an introduction to *The Master of Ballantrae*, which are both to be included in the edition. The introduction recalls the manner of Sir Walter Scott; and the scene is laid in the house of the author's friend, Mr. Charles Baxter, W.S., Edinburgh. The edition will possibly be enhanced by the reproduction of *The Graver and the Pen* and other rare booklets, which Mr. Stevenson and his stepson, Mr. Lloyd Osborne, executed wholly themselves, setting the type, engraving the woodcuts, and doing all the other work. Of the quaint sketches in these literary curiosities remarkably good facsimiles have been obtained; and if they are used, the type will be presented, letter for letter, as in the original. It has been arranged to issue the first of the

*Edinburgh* volumes, for which the Scribners are the American agents, about December 15. The edition is edited by Mr. Sidney Colvin, of the British Museum; but for the numerous excisions, alterations, and additions, the author is alone responsible. The edition is, in fact, not a mere reprint, as few papers are left untouched, while much new matter is added.

AMONG Macmillan & Co.'s announcements for January is a very interesting work on the Adoption and Amendment of Constitutions in Europe and America, translated from the French of Charles Borgeaud by John Martin Vincent, of Johns Hopkins University. The book is a brief but systematic treatise on the methods by which constitutions are adopted and changed in all the countries of Europe and America where written charters prevail. These states are arranged in two large groups according to the character of their fundamental laws, namely, those where constitutions are of the nature of compacts between the sovereign and the people, and those having "popular constitutions," as in France, Switzerland, and the United States. In a preliminary chapter, the author shows that the written constitution was first practically realized in the American colonies, was carried from there to France, and thence was spread all over the continent of Europe. The revolutionary movement compelled the monarchies to adapt themselves to fixed charters of various kinds, and the manner in which this was done affords opportunity for very interesting studies and comparisons. In fact, no one thing reveals more clearly the prevailing ideas of law and government in a state than the relation of the people to the building and mending of their constitution, and on this account the book becomes at once an essay in comparative democracy. Without intending to write a constitutional history, nor yet a complete exposition of the government of each of these countries, yet by his vigorous sketches the author has succeeded in giving the reader remarkably clear views of the origin, growth, and present status of government in them all. Of Switzerland he is able to write as a native, of France as a long resident and close observer, while of the history of America he displays an intimate knowledge of which many a native student might well be envious.

At a recent meeting of the Board of



Trustees of Indiana University, Mr. Frank Fetter, of Cornell University, was elected Professor of Economics. Mr. Fetter graduated from Indiana University in 1891. He received his master's degree from Cornell University in 1892. In 1892-3 he attended lectures of eminent professors in Paris, particularly those of the economists Leroy-Beaulieu and Levasseur at the College de France. In June, 1893, he went to Halle, Germany, and worked for the greater part of three semesters with Professor Conrad. Dr. H. W. Johnston, Professor of Latin in Illinois College, was elected Professor of Latin to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Professor W. A. Merrill, who accepted a similar position in the University of California. Professor Johnston in 1891 published *Cesar's Orations and Letters*. In 1894 he revised the *Cesar* of Lowe and Ewing, and he has a work now on Sallust in print. Mr. Charles A. Rhetts, who took his A.B. from Indiana University in 1889 and was afterwards a student of law in the Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C., was made associate Professor of Law. Mr. Rhetts was formerly connected with the Census Bureau. Mr. John Newsom, of Stanford University, was added to the department of Geology. Mr. Newsom was intimately associated with Dr. Branner on the Geological Survey of Arkansas. Indiana University will have a biological station on one of the Northern lakes during the summer of 1895. The lake will be examined with a view to determining the animals it contains. The biological station is hereafter a permanent part of the department of Zoology. The location will be changed from year to year, and thus a biological survey of the State will be made. The station will be under the direction of Dr. Eigenmann.

THE first three volumes of the *Econ-*

*omic Classics*, edited by W. J. Ashley, M. A., Professor of Economic History in Harvard University, late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and published by Macmillan & Co., are almost ready. They are designed primarily to meet the practical needs of classes in universities and colleges engaged in the study of the development of modern economic theory, and each is an exact reprint without comment, but with a brief biographical and bibliographical note. In the first volume, *Select Chapters and Passages from The Wealth of Nations* of Adam Smith, 1776, an attempt has been made, by careful selection and excision, to present, in a volume of some 280 small and pleasantly-printed pages, the whole of Adam Smith's economic philosophy. The differences between the first edition and the third, the only one into which Adam Smith introduced any changes, are clearly indicated. The second volume contains the first six chapters of *The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*, by David Ricardo, 1817, the chapters in which Ricardo states his general economic theory, which he applies in the rest of his work to various practical questions. Much of the argument of the celebrated chapter on Value was rewritten in the third edition of 1817, and there was an important insertion in the chapter on wages. All such changes and additions are here for the first time indicated. The third volume contains parallel chapters from the first and second editions of *An Essay on the Principle of Population*, by T. R. Malthus, 1798, 1803. That Malthus adopted a very different position in the second edition of his essay has long been recognized. The first edition is, however, inaccessible to most readers, and here for the first time the two versions of his teaching are printed side by side, so as to facilitate comparison.

## Reviews.

*Memoirs of the Prince De Joinville.* Translated from the French by Lady Mary Loyd. With many Illustrations from Original Drawings by the Author.

The Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, was a good sailor, and rendered great service to the French navy. Yet, after reading these "vieux souvenirs," one cannot help regretting that their author did not in early life become seriously and systemati-

cally a writer of books. As a story-teller, historian of his own times, and narrator of the things he saw in his travels about the world, he surely would have won a rank far preferable to that of a mere king's son.

Beginning with the very hour of his birth, the Prince relates the story of his childhood with engaging frankness and simplicity, and gives us a picture of child-life in a royal palace, with its romps and games and

lessons and petty griefs, such as is not often elsewhere to be seen.

At twelve, he first saw a revolution, and was "filled with the deepest astonishment." In May, 1830, his father gave a fête at the Palais Royal in honor of the King of Naples—"A real Neapolitan fête, indeed, Sire!" said M. de Salvandy, "for we are dancing on a volcano."

"The Royal Family, headed by Charles X. was present. . . . After the entrance of the two sets of dancers in costume, the King went out to walk on the terrace which runs along the top of the Galerie d'Orléans. The night was so warm and lovely that the ladies were walking about in their low gowns, and the dazzling illuminations made it bright as day. The courtyard of the Palais Royal was closed, but an immense crowd filled the gardens, trying to see as much as possible of the gay doings. I was running in front of Charles X as he walked alone, and I saw his tall form advance to the parapet of the terrace on the garden side, with that truly royal air he had about him. He waved his hand several times in greeting the crowd, which at that short distance and under that brilliant light must have recognized him perfectly. But there was no shout of 'Vive le Roi!' nor any hostile one, either. The surging crowd only seemed to be rather more stirred, and the same uproar rose from it as one may hear on a firework night, when some fine set-piece is set alight. One last wave of the hand, with a 'Bon jour, mon peuple!' which the King spoke half in jest and half in earnest, and Charles X departed. I was never to see him again. Immediately afterward, or nearly so, the crowd laid hands on the chairs in the garden, piled them up on the grass plots where the midday gun stood, and set them on fire. The troops had to be called out to clear the garden, and that first scene of public riot, so new to me, filled me with astonishment and rage as well."

The boy remained at school through the troublous days that followed, until the end of July, when his father, who had some time before disappeared from Neuilly, sent for him and the rest of the family to come at once to the Palais Royal. The streets were blocked with barricades, and they had to leave their carriage and proceed on foot, in groups of two.

"Though it was very late (at night) when we reached the palace, it was all lighted up and every door stood open. Anybody who chose could go in, and when we went up the stairs we found many people already settled on the steps, prepared to spend the night there. We saw my father in his study, and then we were sent to bed, or rather to camp out in the rooms we usually slept in. The next day the firing slackened, but the general idleness continued. . . . The multitude was just like an immense flock of sheep whose shepherds had been driven away, and who seemed to

wonder why the new dogs who were to herd them did not make their appearance. There was no bad feeling; now and then there would be a panic, everybody taking to their heels, nobody knew why, and then stopping again and bursting out laughing. . . . Then there would be a fit of general tenderness. Everybody kissed everybody else vehemently.

The hero of this general and infectious kissing-match was Lafayette. Everybody wanted to kiss him. A great rattle of drums having announced his arrival at the Palais Royal one day, he had to take his stand in one of the drawing-rooms, in front of me, and be kissed by thousands of persons of all ages. I did it, like all the others, but I saw people I knew come up again, many times over, to be kissed by the illustrious veteran, and each time their agitation seemed to increase."

After a time order was restored and Louis Philippe was securely enthroned as King. Our author, by-the-way, who has thus far spoken of him as "my father," after this invariably, calls him "the King." In the spring of 1831, being thirteen years old, Joinville began earnest preparation for entering the navy, and made his first voyage, on an old-fashioned frigate. The vessel was badly equipped, discipline was almost unknown, and the boy even then was impressed with the urgent need of radical reform in the whole naval establishment.

In 1837 the Prince visited the United States for the first time, and was evidently delighted with the country, of which he writes with real enthusiasm. He was the guest of President Van Buren at Washington, and made the acquaintance of Webster, Clay and Calhoun. Philadelphia, Niagara, West Point and New York commanded his admiration, and he left this country, as he says, with a feeling of the deepest gratitude for the sympathetic, almost affectionate, welcome he had everywhere received. On returning to France in 1838 he was soon put, for the first time, in full command of a ship—he was still barely twenty years old—and was sent back to Mexico for serious work. He had some sharp fighting with Santa Anna, and came near capturing that chieftain, and did capture General—afterward President—Arista. The story of his exploits at Vera Cruz is told with modesty, but it is the story of a youth who both knew how to handle his ship and men, and dared himself to lead in the thickest of the fray. What troubled him most was to see his brave comrades stricken and slain by yellow fever; and, indeed, throughout the whole book his solicitude for the welfare of others is beautifully apparent. Once more in France he tarried long enough to mourn the death of his favorite sister, Marie, and then was off for a cruise in the Dardanelles. Here a characteristic incident occurred. A fire was rapidly destroying Pera, the Turks being unable to cope with it. The Prince landed



his soldiers, himself at their head, and began pulling down houses in the path of the fire, the only way to check it. . . .

Newfoundland, the French Shore, and the lobster fisheries received his attention next, and then for the second time he made a tour through the United States. The rush and bustle of New York astounded him. At Philadelphia he intended to spend an evening at a theatre, but when he got to the door and saw a huge poster over it, "Prince de Joinville at 8:30," he beat an instant and hasty retreat. At Washington he visited President Tyler, and at a White House reception "shook hands at least three thousand times." He made the round of the great lakes, went as far as St. Louis, attended a ball in Faneuil Hall, and sailed for home again, only soon to go on another distant cruise, this time to the Guinea Coast. At Bathurst the Governor entertained him at a dinner-party, at which the only ladies present were three very dark mulattoes, in full evening dress.

"The Governor indicated to me by a gesture that I was to take one of these ladies in to dinner. Not knowing which of them should take precedence, I held my arm out in the middle of the drawing-room, and one of the dark-skinned ladies blushing put hers within it. Many years afterward, dining at Washington with that agreeable man, Charles Sumner, the great Abolitionist, and some very charming ladies, I amused myself by telling him about my Bathurst dinner, and asked him whether he had ever given his arm to a negress. I waited his answer with some curiosity, to see whether he would dare to answer in the affirmative before the American ladies.

"My dear Prince," said he, 'in every religion each man has his own share of work. I preach, and you practise. Don't let us mix the two things up together.'"

In Africa, as in Mexico, he saw soldiers dying of fever, and his heart revolted against the whole system of militarism. Remembering what he then saw, and looking at Europe to-day, he says: "The state of armed preparation which now exists in Europe . . . cannot possibly last. It is unhappily to be feared that to escape from this insane condition of things some violent shock will be necessary, which will make a clean sweep of the false notions dressed up in fine names which we have been accumulating for the past century. When that crisis is over, people will want to be free, as Americans are free. . . . There can be no doubt at all that those inventions of revolutionary tyranny, conscription and compulsory service, will become the object of universal horror, and that the first person who dares to take the initiative in abolishing them will be saluted by the blessings of the entire human race."

After many curious adventures in Africa, he went to Brazil and married the Emperor's

second daughter. Naturally, on his return to France, in 1843, he was glad to stay on shore for a time. But he could not remain idle. He was put upon the Admiralty Board, and although he detested politics, he willingly served there for the sake of the navy. Steam navigation was coming into vogue, and he saw that France's navy must be remodelled on that basis. He and four others constituted a commission for the accomplishment of the work, to which, both in the navy and in political circles, the most stubborn opposition was presented. In the end they succeeded, and had the satisfaction of knowing that, thanks to them, France had not lagged behind her neighbors in adopting the new order. Later, after more sea-service and hard fighting on the Morocco coast, he assisted M. Dupuy de Lôme in getting the first iron ship built for the French navy. The services the Prince thus rendered to his country, though mentioned lightly and modestly in his book, were really of the highest importance, and entitle him to lasting and grateful fame.

The revolution of 1848 found him in Algeria, whither he had taken his wife for her health. By a curious turn of fate, it was his old teacher and life-long friend, Arago, who sent him in the name of the Provisional Government a dispatch commanding him not to return to France nor to communicate with the French fleet. This enraged Joinville beyond measure, and he would have defied the order at once had not General Changarnier dissuaded him. He sent a commonplace reply, and presently went to exile in England. He had already served his country with honorable distinction, in small things and great. And he was only thirty years old—not yet at the summit of his powers. But he was not to serve nor even see his country again for two-and-twenty years, and then in all the horrors of invasion and dismemberment, and the terror of the Commune.

Here his fascinating story ends, at least for the present. It would be pleasant to know that another volume, bringing the narrative down to our own day, might be expected. For amid all memoirs and autobiographies and reminiscences with which *fin de siècle* literature teems, there are few more modest and generous in tone, more vivacious in spirit, more unflagging in interest than this. It should be added that the translator has done her work particularly well, and that the opaque, white paper and beautiful, clear type make these pages delightful to the eye.—*The New York Tribune*.

*Selections from the Poems of Aubrey de Vere.*  
Edited, with a preface, by George E. Woodberry.

It is very fitting that this volume of selections from Aubrey de Vere's poems should be edited by an American. The author himself stands, at eighty years of

age, almost the last survivor of that brilliant cycle of poets who came forward in England to replace the Wordsworthian group, and who shone with varying prominence until Tennyson and Browning eclipsed them all, surviving most of them as well. Milnes (Lord Houghton), Sterling, Faber, Trench, Alford, Bailey, De Vere—these disputed for a time the laurels of the two greater poets, and now all save Bailey and De Vere have passed away. Among all these there was no one, except, perhaps, Browning, so linked with this country as De Vere; no one had so many American friends or wrote so often in our periodicals; and, as he is one of the most personally lovable and high-minded of men, it is most appropriate that this American tribute should be paid him. No one, moreover, has put in verse so charmingly the most graceful of the Irish traditions, and his success in this form has been more than once recognized in these columns. A thorough Irishman in sympathy, he is yet so just by nature as to have named one of his prose works *English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds*; and his conversion, long since, to the Roman Catholic faith has only mellowed and elevated instead of narrowing his nature. As we have lately pointed out, others have taken up the theme of Celtic legend, and some of these, as Mr. W. B. Yeats, may have lent to them a more wholly fanciful and aerial touch; but Mr. De Vere will doubtless remain the permanent recorder of the Celtic as Tennyson of the Arthurian romance. In particular, the exquisite legend of *The Children of Lir*—the swan-children—must surely, as Mr. Woodberry says, "become a part of the child-literature of our language." We are further indebted to this accomplished editor for the best characterization of De Vere's precise place in literature, when he calls him the Fra Angelico of poetry: an epithet well justified by the excellent portrait prefixed to the volume.—*The Nation*,

There are probably few of the apt and descriptive designations of men and institutions accepted on account of their appropriateness in general, which do not at some time seem incongruous when confronted with a particularly striking exception. And so it happens that the University of Dublin's cognomen, *The Silent Sister*, rises irresistibly to one's lips, in whimsical protest, on glancing at the long array of published writings of one of her most honored graduates, Aubrey de Vere. For more than 50 years this accomplished Irish litterateur has influenced contemporary thought, in a series of contributions to literature, appearing at no infrequent intervals; and in this prolific quality he has been to so great an extent approached by

other members of his kindred in this, highly endowed family, that a not altogether unpardonable confusion of authorship has sometimes been perpetrated by bibliographers.

In the career of Aubrey de Vere, as a typical man of his time in Ireland, there is much that appeals to one's interest and respect. His traits are revealed with great transparency in his published writings, where we come to know him as the man of quick sympathies; readiness to lend the influence of his pen where it appears to be needed; deeply interested in the problems growing out of Ireland's relation to the British Empire, but always concerned to see rational and clear-sighted counsels prevail; profoundly loyal to the Church of his fathers; a contemporary collaborator, and often much more than that—with such men as Cardinal Newman and Cardinal Manning; but always and everywhere mastered by a prevailing passion for literature. It is true that Mr. de Vere is now an old man, yet it requires a little effort of the mind to recall that he was a contemporary of Wordsworth, and even brought in contact with him in the time of the latter's prime. Like Matthew Arnold, in later years, he clearly perceived that Wordsworth's work stood in exceptional need of the hand of a judicious winnower, who should separate from the great mass of his poetry the small residuum which was of unquestioned distinction and value; and so long ago as 1841 (as seen in Wordsworth's own correspondence), Mr. de Vere made an effort at such a selection. It is interesting, also, to observe the justice of Mr. de Vere's criticism on another feature of Wordsworth's work, in 1835, when he wrote, in regard to the classified arrangement of Wordsworth's poems, to which the great poet clung with a somewhat unreasoning persistence: "I cannot help thinking that in it he mistakes classification for method"; a judgment which has been confirmed by the general agreement of critics since Wordsworth's death.

With the unerring vision of a true Irishman, Mr. de Vere was quick to perceive the immense value of the Gaelic poetry, which is Ireland's richest literary inheritance, and has prosecuted in that fascinating field studies which have been at once profound and unflagging. The titles of his published works show conclusively that for 50 years, while occasionally wandering into this or that other field, the charm of the Gaelic poetry has invariably drawn him back. We might perhaps reason from Mr. de Vere's exceptional equipment for literary studies his university education, his habits of exact scholarship, his unwavering admiration for what is best in literature, native and cultivated;



his familiarity with the best literary traditions, that in his case all the requisites for a poet were fully met, did we not remember that it is John Keats, rather than Samuel Rogers, among the poets of 80 years ago, whose lines are still read, and always will be read. But although capricious fortune has here as so often deprived the writer in whose favor so many qualities have seemed to conspire, of that last and most precious gift of poetic fire which comes to but few men in any one century, there is much in Mr. de Vere's verse which must always be read with genuine enjoyment; and Mr. Woodberry has done well to perform for him the same judicious task of selection which he himself saw the necessity of doing for Wordsworth. The present volume, of a little more than 300 pages, is well introduced by this inspiring quatrain, quivering with music like the harp, which constitutes its motif:

"Soul of the Bard! Stand up, like thy harp's majestic pillar!  
Heart of the Bard, like its arch in reverence bow thee and bend!  
Mind of the Bard, like its strings be manifold, changeful, responsive.  
This is the harp God smites, the harp, man's master and friend."

A poem of unusual force, in its impressively restrained pathos, is *The Year of Sorrow; Ireland, 1849*. No extract from this will serve to show adequately the structure of the poem, which must be read as a whole. On the other hand, his poem of *King Henry the Second at the Tomb of King Arthur*, a most successful venture in a metre not common in English, lends itself more readily to the effort to represent it by selection. The following stanza will give one a taste of it:

"Hard by, the monks their Hours were saying;  
The organ evermore,  
Its wave in alternation swaying,  
On that smooth swell upbore  
The voice of their melodious praying  
Towards heaven's eternal shore."

Very naturally much the greater volume of the poetry here collected is that based on the traditions of Gaelic Ireland. How appreciative an admirer of the permanently valuable work achieved in this field by Sir Samuel Ferguson he has been from the first, Mr. De Vere's own published *Essays* bear witness; and he would no doubt be the last to claim superiority over Ferguson in this department, which has nevertheless so steadily fascinated him. Writing of Ferguson's work, he says: "In this instance, the verse is at once thoroughly free and thoroughly faithful to the spirit of the original. These poems are, however, not translations, but, in passing through the imagination of a modern Irish poet, the ancient song seems to have lost nothing of that native note which combines

the barbaric with the sweet." Whatever may be the fact as to the great body of Mr. De Vere's own work, of certain passages in it the above may almost be taken as a true description, as in this stanza, from *The Children of Lir*:

"There once—what time a great sun in decline  
Had changed to gold the green back of a wave  
That showered a pasture fair with diamond brine,  
Then sank, anon uprising from its grave  
Went shouldering onward, higher and more high,  
And hid far lands, and half eclipsed the sky."

The present interest, which is so largely a revived interest, in Celtic literature, and particularly in the early literature of Ireland, is one which is destined to grow and possess a large place for itself in the thought of men; and it is not the least of Mr. De Vere's claims upon the gratitude of posterity that he has in his writings, and by his personal influence, supplied so effective and impetus to its development.—W. E. F., in *The Providence Journal*.

*Harvard College, by an Oxonian.* By George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L., Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford.

The author of this volume, George Birkbeck Hill, is already favorably known to many readers by his very elaborate editorial work in enriching and illustrating Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, and by his collection and publication of the letters of the famous sage. The first impression which the perusal of the volume on Harvard will be likely to make on its readers will be that of the marvellous industry and thorough workmanship of the writer of it. On his recent visit to this country he spent some weeks among the towns on Cape Cod, and evidently caught some of the spirit, traditional and still vigorous, derived from the first Pilgrim comers to New England. He is, on the whole, an appreciative and impartial interpreter of much that is characteristic and distinctive in the people and the institutions of this offshoot from the old English stock. But we must especially recognize and commend in this volume the evidence of a most painstaking diligence and well-nigh exhaustive research in qualifying himself to write it. He tells us that he spent three months at Cambridge, under favoring circumstances, with most helpful informants and advisers, while pursuing his genial task. The abounding quotations in his pages, and his references in his notes, show how full and varied were his studies, and he had the gift of asking questions from those most able and generally the best informed for answering them wisely. A few cases suggest themselves in which these answers may have had, more or less, an element of quizzing. Some of the most attractive features of the book are found in the running comments, comparisons, contrasts

and differences notable, when the methods and systems pursued at Harvard are brought under review with those of Oxford and Cambridge. The author is fair and impartial in these comments. Much that is distinctive and even peculiar in our own college draws from the writer notice and commendation. Evidently he found pleasure in dealing with his subject as having a cast of antiquity as well as of originality about it. The earliest historical records which he had to read and quote have the quaintness and flavor of old times assimilating them with like contemporary records of the English universities. Among the distinctive characteristics of Harvard's one in which no other of our colleges can claim a share in origin or resemblance, and this characteristic is one the effects of which have been continuous and abiding. It is that those who as magistrates, ministers and college presidents and teachers were the founders and administrators of the wilderness university, were themselves university men. Ninety-eight of the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and some well-trained scholars from Holland, came to New England in the first twelve years of its colonization. Those who are familiar with our own early history, and with the works which have been written on the origin, growth and development of Harvard, will find pleasure in reading in the author's pages facts well known to them, but set forth anew in the fresh impressions of a foreign and warmly sympathetic interpreter. He is a most generous applauder of the original design and inspiration of the college, of the givers of the first frugal means in the day of small things, as well as the munificent endowments which in recent years have multiplied its halls, enriched its treasury and expanded the courses of study. He presents in fullest details the government, administration, discipline and elective system of the institution. Commencement, Class Day and the Phi Beta Kappa, as well as the zeal and rivalry engaged in Athletics, are fully and sympathetically described and commented upon. We hope the author will find appreciative and grateful readers in the shades of our mother university.—*Boston Transcript*.

*Eighteenth Century Vignettes*. Second Series. By Austin Dobson.

Mr. Austin Dobson's second series of "Vignettes" has all the characteristic charms and virtues of his first. There is the same exquisite homeliness and delighted familiarity with his themes; the same zest and pleasure in the mere mention or enumeration of the men and things so dear to him; the same simplicity of artfulness and wealth of knowledge.

This volume is mainly devoted to themes somewhat less famous and important than those of its predecessor. Swift, Richardson, Smolett, Johnson, are indeed among the intimates of every reader; but the Paynes, and Dodsley, and Roubillac, the Duc de Nivernais and Lady Mary Coke, Silas Todd ("the Prisoners' Chaplain") and Chodowiecki ("the Berlin Hogarth"), are not household words with that ill-read person, the modern reader; at least, he does but recognize some of them as names and as little more.

Two of the papers upon these less known figures are the choice and masterpieces of the book: those which tell the singular lives and fortunes of Lady Mary Coke and of Silas Todd. True children, both, of the eighteenth century, the century of Horace Walpole and of John Wesley, of dazzling Ranelagh and of ghastly Newgate! Silas is a most moving hero, and illustrates certain social aspects of the time with an extraordinary vividness. "No man," said Johnson, and Smolett partly confirms him, "no man will be a sailor who has contrivance enough to get himself into a gaol." Silas learned very completely, in his sturdy and admirable life, either extreme of horror as it flourished in the last age. Lady Mary is an eccentric of a typical sort: a little charming, a little mad, intensely individual. For some not quite explicable reason, one is led to fancy that a companion portrait of the remarkable Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of Kingston, would be a good subject for Mr. Dobson's ingenious art.

The vignettes of Roubillac, Nivernais, and Chodowiecki introduce us to three variously eminent foreigners; and there is apt to be a curious fascination about certain foreigners of the last century. Thanks to that departed institution, the "Grand Tour," and to the traditional influences, first of Italian and Spanish, then of French literature, upon our own, old England, upon the literary and aristocratic side, seems more cosmopolitan in a sensible and easy way than the England of later times. Roubillac was no Handel of sculpture, but the quaint and affected little Frenchman is no less closely associated with England. Truly, "his terrors want dignity, his frightments are without decorum;" but like Bernini, he was bad in the grand style, with infinite ingenuity. Nivernais, thin and pallid and elegant, is one of the irresistibly pleasing French great gentlemen whom we love to meet in memoirs: cultured, courtly, able, and at ease. He wrote, says Walpole, not without a favorable prejudice, "the genuine French spoken by the Duc de la Rochefoucault and Mme. de Sévigné, and not the metaphysical galimatias of La Harpe and



Thomas, etc., which Mme. du Deffand protested she did not understand."

The noble and accomplished diplomatist, Chesterfield's paragon, makes an attractive figure in these pages; and so does the homelier Franco-Polish German, of whose art Mr. Dobson discourses with the felicity proper to the critic of Hogarth, Bewick, Dürer. The *Journal to Stella*, the most pathetic relic of Swift, so full of an almost sacred secrecy of affection, mixed with the liveliest portraiture and wit, suggests to Mr. Dobson no new conception of Swift's character or history; but he dexterously selects from its abundance of good things. To Richardson, fat and sleek in his feminine circle, shocked and furious at *Tom Jones*, Mr. Dobson is kinder than the critics are wont to be. And surely anything may be forgiven to the creator of "Clarisse, beauté sainte où respire le ciel," as Chénier sang: even his somewhat petty outcries and underhand dealings against his lusty and magnificent rival are at least intelligible, when we dispassionately consider the provocation of *Joseph Andrews*. It is easy to laugh at Richardson's squeamishness and finical propriety; but two such opposed and dissimilar men, as Johnson and Gray, agreed with one another and with him, in their estimates of the rivals, not upon artistic grounds alone.

The Smollett essay follows, with happy comment and illustration, the peregrination of Mr. Matthew Bramble and his queer, quaint, charming company, upon their most delightful and, but for some necessary love-making, most unsentimental journey. This is a curiously characteristic example of Mr. Dobson's manner. Merely to linger fondly over the old pages, to dwell lovingly upon the old names and places, is enough for him. *Bath!* what memories, what associations, the word embalms, from days before Smollett up to *Northanger Abbey*, *Persuasion*, *Pickwick!* Simply to set down some of such memories, with the taste and essence of a whole century in them, is to Mr. Dobson no less inspiring than to Walt Whitman a sonorous roll-call of the world's tribes and continents.

If the reader be uninterested, or cry out for a moral and a criticism of life, Mr. Dobson is not his man; he must turn to Mr. Lecky or Mr. Leslie Stephen. Such an one will care little for the minute picture of Ranelagh, which is so fitting a counterpiece to that of Vauxhall in the earlier volume. As ever, Mr. Dobson is a learned and loving topographer: the famous haunt, which we meet in a hundred novels, memoirs, essays, satires, is rebuilt before our very eyes. We have more than a suspicion, that it was a trifle indecorous, and a trifle dull, except when Arne, "lean

and angular, with florid complexion and elongated chin," or Burney from the neighboring Hospital, dispensed choice music. It is barely possible to criticise this kind of work: we can but express our pleasure, and, *passibus haud aequis*, let our fancies wander whither Mr. Dobson guides us. He knows each step of the way, he has friends in every street: the learned, the witty, the fair, the men of taste and *ton*, of arts and letters, bluestocking ladies and court toasts, Grub Street hacks and Cabinet Ministers, he greets them all. It is not possible to do anything better than exhort all to keep him company upon his sojournings and travellings in the great Augustan age. To be at once trustworthy and enchanting is to be one of a thousand.

LIONEL JOHNSON in *The Academy*.

*Odes and Other Poems.* By William Watson.

No writer of our time has more greatly puzzled his critics than Mr. William Watson. If there was one form of poetry which according to all precedent would never be revived with success, it was the strict and formal mode of the latter part of the last century. Reversions to the Elizabethan and to the Miltonic were possible, but after Shelley, Keats, Tennyson, and Browning, that particular kind of formalism, it seemed safe to say, was dead. Yet it became clear that Mr. Watson in his earlier work had revived it, and that in his hands it was yielding a new and very remarkable blend of the formal and the romantic. To some, of course, and particularly to the minor poet of the new school, this was sheer reaction. The man had wilfully put himself into the fetters from which three generations of poets had labored to redeem us. But Mr. Watson was not to be denied on any such ground. If he had chosen, seemingly, the most difficult conditions, he was fully equal to them. He had the qualities in which modern verse was chiefly deficient—sanity, balance, dignity, thought—and to these he added a singularly just instinct for words and rhythm. Class his poetry how you would, it was an achievement, and in the circumstances of the moment a most timely one. According to critical classification it ought to have been a dead thing and artificial, like the attempted revivals of Wren or Pugin architecture. But somehow or other it was alive, and if the form was classical the substance and effect was undeniably modern. Anyone could dispraise it for what it was not, but no one worth considering could deny its high merit for what it was—namely, a real addition to poetry of reflection.

Mr. Watson's reversion, as it has been called, is not, however, a singular phenomenon even in the poetry of the last forty years. Mr. Watson's theory of his art differs hardly, if at all, from Matthew Arnold's, and from his last volume, published recently, we

think we see signs that his development will be on lines very similar to Mr. Arnold's. The influence of Wordsworth is still with him; one can feel it, if not define it, in the poem suggested by the sight of the two swans on the Thames:

They left behind them as they went  
A dream than knowledge ampler far;  
And from our world they sailed away  
Into some visionary day.

But Mr. Watson has not the artlessness necessary to bring him to the best Wordsworthian plane. His settled view—the best, no doubt, for himself—that art is long and difficult, leads rather away from this kind of achievement. But let Mr. Watson explain himself, as he does in a delightful poem addressed to Mr. H. D. Traill, which finds place in this volume. He avows himself “to one thing constant as the vane is to the wind” (by the way), an ingenious retort on the ordinary weathercock metaphor:

The service of that mistress hard  
To whom a fixed and sole regard  
Your vowed and dedicated bard  
Dares not refuse,  
Would he at last the least reward  
Win from his Muse.

For still we rhymers great and small,  
Must gather, would we live at all,  
Such casual manna as may fall,  
A niggard meed,  
On mortals whom the immortals call  
But seldom feed.

And so, perhaps, with fond pretence  
That to the force of sheer, immense,  
Importunate lyric opulence

Our lays are due,  
We publish all our souls for pence,  
Ay me, how few!

We could well linger over the beauties of some of these lines, and the variety of gifts which they reveal. “On mortals whom the immortals call, but seldom feed,” are words that haunt. But we are concerned here with their substance, and they lead up to this:

Whate'er we know, whate'er we dream,  
All things that are, all things that seem,  
All that in Nature's Academe  
Her graduates learn,  
Was Bacon's province, Shakespeare's theme,  
Goethe's concern.

Here we come very close to the Arnold doctrine that poetry is a criticism of life, though Mr. Watson elsewhere tempers it with the reminder that:

Song is not Truth, nor Wisdom, but the rose  
Upon Truth's lips, the light in Wisdom's eyes.

Here, again, we can find the Arnold parallel. For Arnold, in an admirable sonnet, compares poetry to Giacomone di Todì's unfortunate bride who, when death took her suddenly, was found with a robe of sackcloth below her “sparkling gauds.”

Such, poets, is your bride, the Muse! young, gay,  
Radiant, adorn'd outside; a hidden ground  
Of thought and of austerity within.

Those lines might easily be Mr. William Watson's motto, and with his particular gift he could have no better. His excursions into the passionate are the least fortunate of his achievements, and of “importunate lyric opulence” we have enough and to spare. But, for a poet of the critical school, there is a conspicuous place waiting and an abundant measure of influence. It is a mere fiction of the importunate lyricists that such a one is necessarily uninspired; inspiration in his case simply finds a different channel.

The special interest of the poet who takes Mr. Watson's view of his art is that we may reasonably expect him to develop and advance. And good as Mr. Watson's earlier volumes were, there is, we think, in this volume, a very marked advance in craftsmanship and freedom. The metres are more various, and the epigram, which may easily become a verbal jugglery, is kept within bounds. We seem to trace the Matthew Arnold influence in practise as well as in theory—especially in the ring of the sonnet.

Taking the volume as a whole, it is mere justice to say that it abounds in passages of curious and beautiful felicity, images and thoughts of rare dignity, epithets and adverbs which seem, after searching, to have come absolutely right.—*The Westminster Budget*.

*The History of Greece.* From its Commencement to the Close of the Independence of the Greek Nation. By Adolph Holm. Vol. I.

The four volumes of which this is the first will contain the translation of what Prof. Holm calls a “short” history of Greece. The professor undertook to put into this work practically all that was in his previous writings on the same subject, and to tell in a brief, clean-cut story as much as anybody except specialists need know of Grecian history. Many a historical work has been improved by condensation, and no doubt the student and the general reader will find Prof. Holm's new history worth more to them than his earlier works. Condensation implies grasp of material, vigorous treatment, and other qualities which tend to arouse and sustain interest.

The word “short,” at first thought, seems the wrong word to apply to a work in four volumes, but if we stop to consider how much ground Prof. Holm had to cover we really must allow his claim of brevity. There will be about 600,000 words in the work; how he could get along with fewer words it is difficult to see. The general plan of the work is a division of Greek history into four periods. The first period is the one covered by the volume under notice. It extends down to the end of the sixth century before Christ.



Prof. Holm makes it clear that one must look to philology for the beginnings of Grecian history. From what stock the Greeks came, by what route they entered the countries they inhabited in historic times, and what degree of civilization they had to start with, are questions which the professor does not undertake to answer definitely. Philology suggests, he says, connection between the Greeks and the Phrygians, Thracians, Illyrians, and Messopians, but it does not determine how close the connection was nor in what order the separation came about. Philology suggests, too, that the Greeks and Italians lived together after the separation of the peoples mentioned, but it cannot be determined whether they did or not. He frankly confesses:

"We do not know at what part of the trunk or from what bough the branch which we call the Greek people was detached. We assume a series of kindred peoples, extending from Phrygia to Sicily: Phrygians, Trojans, Thracians, Macedonians, Illyrians, Epirotes, Greeks, Italians, Messopians, Chaonians, CEnotrians, Sicels, Sicanians. The Greeks were a branch of this family tree. It is possible that the home of these kindred peoples, as many writers contend with good reason, was not originally in the interior of Asia, but in Europe. This, however, does not make it impossible for the Greeks to have come into Greece from Asia Minor. Everything rather tends to prove that the Greeks entered their country from two sides—from the North of the Balkan peninsula southward, and from Asia Minor across the Aegean Sea westward."

This acknowledgment on the part of one who has devoted years to the study of Grecian history, that he has no strong convictions as to the origin of the people who made Greece is the introduction to what better may be called a philological study than a history. To those who have a liking for such studies, Prof. Holm's opening volume will prove very entertaining. It has to do with a most important people, whose influence in some directions is felt as strongly in the world to-day as it was felt contemporaneously among those who came in contact with the peoples of Athens, Thebes, and Syracuse. It is not alone a study of political development, but it also takes cognizance of the intellectual, artistic, and moral qualities of the Greeks, which really were the causes of their greatness.

Prof. Holm's aim throughout his work has been, he tells us, to bring into clear relief what may be regarded as proved and what as hypothesis. This aim he had adhered to conscientiously in his opening volume. He has made definite assertions

only when he has found authorities to warrant them; where he has found uncertainty, he has reflected it fairly and without prejudice. For example, what he has to say of the Pelasgians he puts under the heading: "The Pelasgians—Tradition and Reality." He starts out with the statement that he can find no warranty for the assertion in traditional history that the Pelasgians were the earliest inhabitants of Greece, and that afterward they became Hellenes. He declines to acknowledge that writers of the fifth century B.C. should rank as authorities for the events and circumstances of the twentieth century, or even of the fifteenth, and without the support of such authorities the assertion that the Pelasgians were pioneers of Greece must fall, he says.

The professor's discussion of the Homeric poems is another instance of his method. The sudden production of the Iliad and Odyssey is to his mind still a matter for wonderment, notwithstanding the study he has given to determine, if possible, how such perfect works came into existence in a period when general culture lagged far behind, and how to account for the contents themselves of these poems. He offers a conjectural reply to the first of these questions, but confesses his inability to do even that for the other. He gives us the substance of all that is known about the Homeric poems, and summarizes the various legends concerning them—beyond that he declines to go. He does not propose to lead his readers astray by drawing unwarrantable inferences. This straightforward method of treating history deserves the highest commendation.—*New York Times*.

*American Book-Plates: A Guide to Their Study. With Examples. By Charles Dexter Allen. With a Bibliography by Eben Newell Hewins. Fully Illustrated.*

Seldom is this book table the recipient of books for the bibliophile, but a tome of such unusual attractions as "American Book-Plates" might arouse the desire of a member of the fastidious Grolier or learned Rowfant Club, of anyone in short who cherishes books as books, apart from their office as literature. Among the most enticing insignia of the old or modern volume is the book-plate which is its hallmark of aristocracy, and attests its sometime sojourn on those happy shelves where Aldines and Elzivirs with other printed treasures are gathered together, rewarding the fond care of the book-collector with some of his happiest hours. Whether in the original volume or parted from it, the book-plate has its value, though to one who loves books wholeheartedly it

must always seem bereft when torn from its proper resting-place.

Every collector and book-fancier must aspire to own this substantial treasure volume, ornamented with many reproductions of rare and valuable book-plates, and in the finer editions with prints from the original coppers, both old and recent. The older plates date back to colonial times, when they were cut upon copper, wood, or even silver. Many are armorial, but some are in artistic forms, and a few elaborate ones disclose real library interiors. Two specimens given were cut by Paul Revere, while among moderns Edmund H. Garrett, George Wharton Edwards, and E. A. Abbey have designed these precious devices. Here are to be found the book-plates in use by Washington, John Adams, Webster, deWitt Clinton, by the Hasty Pudding club of Harvard and the Linonian of Yale, with those of Bancroft, Prescott, Stedman, Lawrence Hatton, and many another lover of good books. Among those especially notable for finish or appropriateness are the plate of Oliver Wendell Holmes, a chambered nautilus with the motto "Per ampliora ad altiora;" a most exquisite design belonging to Edward Hale Bierstadt where beside the laurelled folios are the shepherd piping to his flock and the tragic and comic masks; that of Brander Matthews, a medallion bearing an American Indian who has found a mask of comedy, enlaced about it the motto from Molière, "Que pensez vous de cette comédie?" certainly most fit for an American writer on the French drama. That of Louis Haber shows a seated figure in a library before an open fire, motto, My silent but faithful friends are they; George H. Ellwanger's a beautiful female figure backed by a landscape, motto, Make haste therefore while it is prime; on Dr. George Parmalee's a herald blows a trumpet, proclaiming, "Verloren, verloren! ein Buch;" Aldrich's displays a daw above the mask of comedy, with the inscription Thomas Bailey Aldrich, His Mark; and among the most taking is Francis Wilson's, appropriately representing a jester with his bauble thrown aside reading amidst piles of open mediæval volumes with their heavy clasps. The mottoes open a field of sentiment and warning about equally mingled; some of the most amusing are mandatory alone, as the significant lines

Anyone may borrow,  
But a gentleman returns.

A list is presented of old American book-plates as far as known; a chapter deals with college, library and society plates; and there is a brief chronicle of American collectors and their collections. The book contains about two hundred cuts and engravings.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel*.

*Asolando and Notes*. By Robert Browning.—*The Poetical Works of Robert Browning*. In nine volumes.

When the sixteen-volume edition of *Browning's Poems* was published in 1889 it was finished up to date, and the sixteenth volume contained indexes to all the poems and to the first lines of each. At that time the poet seemed likely to live for several years at least, and to bring out a number of books before a final edition of his works should be called for. But he died in December, 1889, after having added only one slender volume to what had been already gathered into that comely library edition. This book, *Asolando*, after being printed by itself both in England and here, is now made Vol. XVII of the edition in question, its small bulk being filled out to the average size of the other volumes by biographical and historical notes to all the poems, prepared by the poet's son, Mr. Barrett Browning, together with new indexes covering *Asolando* as well as its predecessors in the series.

The notes, which form more than half of the present book, are an important aid in the interpretation of the poems, and settle sundry questions which have baffled all the critics and commentators. Dr. Berdœ's *Cyclopædia* and Mr. Cooke's *Guide-book* had already done much in this direction, besides giving a deal of information concerning the poems which does not come within the scope of Mr. Barrett Browning's plan; but they had failed to explain, or erred in their attempts to explain, some perplexing allusions which his father evidently cleared up for him. On these it is fortunate that he is able to speak with authority. It is to be regretted, however, that he leaves some enigmas unsolved, including a number of those to which Dr. Berdœ refers in the introduction to his *Cyclopædia*. Probably the son did not happen to ask the father about these, or has forgotten what he was told about them. It is well, perhaps, that a few of these hard nuts should remain for Browning Societies and the correspondents of *Notes and Queries* to try their jaws upon. It may be that the poet himself could not have helped them. In more than one instance, as we learn from unimpeachable authority, he could not recollect just what he meant by a particular allusion. He could not say which of Raphael's Madonnas he intended by "Her that's left with lilies in the Louvre," and his son's notes do not refer to that painting as they do to the Madonna mentioned in the preceding line of the same poem. He also made mistakes occasionally in his use of words; as for instance, *twat* in "Pippa Passes," which he supposed to be an article of female dress. His son, we see, corrects his father's blunder as to the connection

of bombast with *Bombastus*, the name of Paracelsus.

*Asolando*, in the same type and the same quality of paper and provided with the same notes and indexes, forms the ninth volume in a new edition of Browning, which will be welcomed by all who cannot afford the seventeen-volume edition. It is made by putting two volumes of this last into one on somewhat thinner paper. Each volume thus averages some six hundred pages, which is not inconvenient, taking into account the duodecimo dimensions. The large type, the wide margins, and the open page make a book which it is a pleasure to read; the binding is a smooth brown cloth. The volumes are lettered on the back from one to nine; inside one finds a title-page giving the contents in brief of both volumes, and each included volume of the more voluminous edition has its separate title-page and is paged separately. The indexes and notes refer, therefore, to the volumes from one to seventeen. To all who desire to save either money or shelf room in getting the best obtainable edition of Browning this edition is to be warmly commended.—*The Literary World*.

*Letters of Emily Dickinson*. Edited by Mabel Loomis Todd.

These letters begin in reasonable conformity to the principles of the polite letter-writer. By degrees date, address, formal structure drop off or are developed away. At all events, the last of the periods into which the editor divides the letters holds only notes, whose structure reminds the reader of sheet-lightning when they are most connected, of nothing in literature when they are disconnected. These letters cannot fail to arouse sharp differences of opinion, but also they cannot fail to arouse interest. They are an important contribution to our collection of human documents. Valued at their lowest as literature, they are suggestive studies in applied Lombroso. At their best, they are brilliant expressions of an unusual and original personality.

They extend from 1845 to the author's death in 1886, and the labor involved in arranging them, mainly from internal evidence, has been simply enormous. It has been a task, too, calling for exceptional powers of interpretation and sympathy. Mrs. Todd's preface suggests the two lines of interest likely to be felt in the letters; they deepen the impression made by Miss Dickinson's poems, and they afford material for the study of an extraordinary style. The style of a recluse is as definite and legitimate an object of investigation as the conditions that make the writer seclude herself; and these letters, in their early stage, show the usual human tendency to commonplaceness. Miss Dickinson defines genius as the ignition of the affections, and the definition seems likely in her case to have

been true. Certainly the preternatural compression and point of her literary expression appears to be the revenge exacted by an oversensitive temperament for its failure to maintain the ordinary social relations.

The contents of the letters show the writer a less sprite-like, more human, being than she seemed in the poems. There is less of the dæmonic love in her affections, more of the familiar attachment to horse and house, kith and kin. Her enjoyments, too, sometimes fall short of the elevated ecstasy of a metaphysical sunset or of the consolations of death. But her easy acceptance of the terms of life becomes more and more impossible as the letters go on. The pathos of her recurring, short-lived revivals of the effort to live life whole instead of by spasms is extreme. One cannot help wishing that the writer's sense of humor had been more persistently indulged, or, perhaps, less persistently translated into paradox. The epigram and paradox of the later periods are excellent of their kind, and were doubtless a relief to the writer; but we cannot help profanely wondering what would have been the effect on the author's genius if she had reduced the nervous tension now and then by indulging in a genuine bout of gossip. Her attitude is depressingly superior. She does not abuse her neighbors enough to love them temperately. Her life grows more and more interior, until it reminds the reader of Plato's cave-dweller who saw life only as it shadowed itself in the mouth of the den. Her family affections and her friendships are passionately strong, her hold on life slight and shifting. The contemporary life of her country for example, does not interest her except as a source of disturbance to her own emotional condition, or to the wider self that she found in certain aspects of family, neighborhood, and town. The civil war was apparently unthinkable, and so unspeakable to her. Its record is the slightest possible in her pages, but the reserve is formidable. Things had a tendency to become unthinkable to her. She had little practical skill in what a clever writer calls "the art of taking hold by the small end."

What name will be given to experience of this sort, what estimate made of its expression, is an interesting question. A still more interesting question is what ought to be the name and estimate. Opinion will probably swing between the conviction that these letters are a precious legacy of genius for which we have to thank the scrupulous industry of Mrs. Todd and the generosity of Miss Lavinia Dickinson, and the equally strong feeling that they are the abnormal expression of a woman abnormal to the point of disease, and that their publication by a friend and a sister is not the least abnormal thing about them. But this difference of opinion involves an endless controversy about standards of taste and the legitimate in art. There have been great geniuses who have not been admired



by other great geniuses, and whose genius even was denied. There have been numberless little men who could not impress their talent on men as little as themselves. But whatever the total judgment on Emily Dickinson's letters may be, a judicious selection from them must impress any reader; and if some who persevere to the end complain of a monotonous redundancy, others who have been irresistibly drawn along will rejoice that they are not more select and expurgated. —*The Nation*.

*The Works of Björnstjerne Björnson.* Vol. I.

*Synnövel Solbakken* appears as the first volume in the first complete edition in English of the works of the famous novelist Björnson. This story is fairly well known to English readers, having been translated and published some years ago, and the present volume is simply a revised reprint of that edition. The volumes to follow will, for the most part, be newly translated, and will be read for the press and edited by that well-known literary authority, Mr. Edmund Gosse. The present volume is especially valuable for the careful and critical study of Björnson's writings by Mr. Gosse, which fills about half the book. There is little doubt that the famous Norwegian is the most breezy and turbulent, the most agitated and agitating of modern European men of letters. He is distinguished from his contemporaries by what Mr. Gosse calls his combative optimism. It is this which makes his personality very attractive, "and adds to it a touch of *naïveté*, of the happy, strutting child agog for pirates, which is quite unusual in our sated age. Norway supplies the oldest and the youngest-hearted of the authors of our time—the weary Ibsen huddled above the sinking embers of existence, and the schoolboy Björnson, climbing trees for mares' nests, and flinging up his bonnet in the sunshine."

He belongs chronologically to the generation not merely of Ibsen, but of Tolstoi and Swinburne, and Dumas *fils* and Zola, and Dostoieffsky and Renan. And he has been obliged to find his place among these wholly unrelated types. Diverse as they are, he at some point or other touches each of them in a kind of unconscious rivalry. While there is a character of wholeness, a unity about his work, Mr. Gosse divides his literary career into two distinct parts. The writings of his youth are separated from those of his mature age by a chasm both of time and style. For ten years, we may roughly say from 1864 to 1874—when at the height of his popularity, and of his physical vigor—he ceased to write altogether, or else confined himself to trifling repetitions of earlier successes. At the

end of this period, he burst forth again with the old enthusiasm, the old volubility, but in a manner so radically different as to present the appearance of a totally new authorship."

*Synnövel Solbakken*, one of the author's peasant novels, appeared in 1857, and attracted merited attention at once, the edition being exhausted in a few weeks. Other editions subsequently appeared. It was translated into German in 1859, into Dutch in the same year, into Spanish in 1865, into French in 1868, into Russian in 1869, and into English for the first time in 1870. Mr. Gosse regards this story as almost perfect: "They have an enchanting lyrical quality, without bitterness or passion, which I look for elsewhere in vain in the prose literature of the second half the century. Perhaps none of his works show more strikingly his marvellous power in developing his characters. It is certainly fitting that it should be made the initial volume in the complete English edition of his works."—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

*Elder Conklin and Other Stories.* By Frank Harris.

We have waited long for them, but not in vain. When "A Modern Idyll" first burst upon the world in the *Fortnightly Review*, many students of literature discerned at once that a vivid new planet had swum into the ken of the latterday critic. A new planet?—say rather a flaming meteor from the West, whirling straight into the horizon of London drawing-rooms fierce gleams of lurid light from South-Western America. "Elder Conklin" and the other weird tales which accompany it only served to increase and deepen our admiration. For Mr. Harris is a born story-teller. He has instinctive art; the art that comes unasked; and if only he would trust it more frankly, would pour himself out more freely, he would be enrolled at once among our finest artists in this difficult *genre*. But his artistic conscience is too minute and too exacting. It reminds one of Leonardo's. He distrusts his own handicraft too much; he alters and hesitates; he never niggles, yet he escapes with difficulty the sin of niggling, and is always on the very point of falling into it, though saved by a miracle, and by his own fine sense of artistic proportion. He has taken two or three years to give these six short tales to an expectant world; and, admirable as they are, they would have been no less admirable, I believe—perhaps more admirable—if he had given them as they first came red-hot from his imagination. The long and tedious work of graving or burnishing adds little to their value. If Mr. Harris would only consent to produce more, and more quickly, the lovers of art would all be grateful to him.

George Eliot never wrote novels of her later London life; she confined herself chiefly to that earlier world of country folk, gentle or simple, which she had known in her girlhood. No one could write a novel who lived in London alone, said Mr. James Sully; he "wouldn't see life enough." And the remark is a true one. In that whirling world, we see drawing-rooms by the score, and company manners; but we never see life, never get behind the scenes as in Barrie's "Thru's" or Thos. Hardy's "Wessex." I doubt whether Mr. Harris will relish being named in the same paragraph with George Eliot; yet, just in the same way, his incisive stories take us back one and all from the brilliant London across whose skies he has trailed that flaming meteor of his, to the wild western world in whose midst he passed the opening days of his manhood. Those days it is that make a man, and British though Mr. Harris be by birth, is he not still in all essential mental attributes a Western American product? His fancy goes back ever to a curious phase of half-made history in Kansas. And he describes it wonderfully. His few strokes each tell; his colors speak. His persons and his pictures live and breathe for us, and they are wholly original. The underlying sentiment is, indeed, not quite unlike Bret Harte, though there is more of fate and blind interaction of character, less of heroic and unreal emotion, than in the romantic discovery of literary California. But Mr. Harris is a realist, while Bret Harte is a melodramatist. Mr. Harris's people impress us as silhouettes of characters whom he knew and understood; their actions are the actions of concrete flesh and blood, not of antithetical abstractions. The minister and the woman in "A Modern Idyll" are as real as humanity; the portrait of Loo Conklin, blindly striving after her vulgar ideals, is a marvelous piece of art, touched in with the certainty of a Franz Hals or a Velasquez. "The Sheriff and His Partner" is a model of brisk dramatic narrative; and even such short pieces as "Eatin' Crow" are singular in their strength, their reticence, and their grimness. For the realism is thorough-going, not one-sided or cramped. It shows the good and the bad alike, with no moral bias, and no anti-moral; not impossibly combined, as so often in Bret Harte, but with the organic unity of concrete human nature. It is as far from the silly cynicism which sees no good in man as from the childish simplicity which sees no evil.

These stories are masterpieces. They grip like life. And they live with one after, as living realities.—G. A., in *The Westminster Budget*.

*Tales of the Punjab.* Told by the People. By Flora Annie Steel. Illustrated by J. Lockwood Kipling.

The collectors of *Tales of the Punjab* are

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